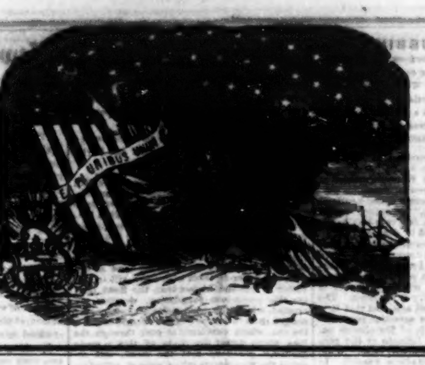
THE SATURDAY  EVENING POST.

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Choice Poetry.

STRUNG PEARLS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF RUCKERT.

'Tis true, the breath of sighs throws mist upon a mirror;
But yet, through breath of sighs, the soul's clear glass grows clearer.

The earth has no delight unmarred by suffering;
From the same flower the bee sucks food and poison sting;
For death will lurk always in life's delicious cup;
The mulberry leaf must bear the biting of a worm,
That so it may be raised to wear its silken form.

See, how along the ground the ant hosts blindly throng,
Yet no more than the choirs of stars can these go wrong.

The flowers will fall to thee a sacred, mystic story;
How unnoticed earthly dust can wear celestial glory.
On thousand stems is found the love-inscription graven;
How beautiful is earth when it can image Heaven.

Would'st thou first pause to thank thy God for every pleasure,
For mourning over griefs thou would'st not find the leisure.

Oh, heart! but try it once; 'tis easy good to be,
But to appear so, such a strain and misery.

Of what each one should be, he sees the form and rule,
And till he reach to that, his joy can ne'er be full.
Oh, pray for life! thou feel'st that, with those faults of thine,
Thou art not ready yet with sons of God to shine.
From the sun's might away may the calm planet rove?
How easy, then, for man to wander from God's love!
Not from each circle's point to the centre lies a track;
And there's a way to God from farthest error back.

Whoso mistakes me now, but spare me on to make
My life so speak henceforth, that no one can mistake.

And though, throughout the world, the good I nowhere find,
I still believe in it, for its image in my mind.

Much rather than the spots upon the sun's broad light,
Would love spy out the stars, scarce twinkling through the night.

The heart that loves somewhat is not abandoned yet;
The smallest fibre serves some root in God to set.

Because she bore the pearl, that makes the shell-fish sore;
Be thankful for the grie' that but exalts thee more.

The sweetest fruit grows not when the tree's sap is full;
The spirit is not ripe till summer powers grow dull.

Spring weaves a spell of odors, colors, sounds;
Come, autumn, form the soul from these enchanted bounds;
My tree was thick with shade; oh, blast, thine office do!
And strip the foliage off to let the Heaven shine through.
They're wholly blown away, bright blossoms and green leaves;
They're brought home to the barn, all colorless, the sheaves.

Romance of History.

THE SPANISH INFANTA AND THE ROYAL PEARLS.

A THRILLING STORY OF THE SPANISH COURT.

TRANSLATED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, FROM THE FRENCH OF REYBAUD,

BY MRS. M. HARRISON ROBINSON.

CHAPTER I.

The churches of Madrid rang a full peal for the *Feast of Rogations*. The crowd buzzed joyously in the streets along which the matinal processions were to pass. The air was mild, embalmed with a sweet odor of spring, and light clouds floated in the sky, as a white gauze through which fell feebly the ardent rays of the sun of Spain. There were few persons to be seen on the *Prado*. That promenade, so celebrated by Spanish poets, was then a vast Park, whose winding groves adjoined the Palace of Buen-Retiro; the elm and plane tree shaded its verdant slopes and parterres resembling baskets of flowers, and the wind rustled, ever fresh and perfumed, beneath their broad leaves, the mute witnesses of so many rendezvous of love. The Grand Alley served as an avenue to Buen Retiro. This royal residence had not a sumptuous appearance; its irregular compartments overlooked the *Prado*, and high walls, above which projected the massy summits of horse-chesnut trees, environed the gardens. The magnificence of Charles V., and the austere observances of Philip II., still reigned within the abode they had reared. A minute, gloomy etiquette presided over the lives of those who inhabited it, dictated all their actions, regulated their occupations and pleasures, and imposed on all around them their preferences and friendships. When ill, etiquette selected the physician and confessor who should approach their bedside; after having attended them at baptism, and governed their whole existence, she ordained their funeral obsequies, and conducted them even to the sepulchre which she had previously assigned. The primary subjects of this despotic power were the King and Queen of Spain. Beyond doubt, a convent life was not more melancholy and monotonous than was this one of unvarying splendor and fatiguing representation; and beyond doubt, the drugget-robe and black veil of the Carmelite imposed not more restraint nor minutiæ of duty than did this rigorous crown, enriched with diamonds and pearls from the two Indies.

A few women, covered with black mantles and accompanied by an esquire, a kind of valet out of livery, and several *cavalleros*, draperied in their flowing cloaks, slowly paced the alleys by which the procession was to pass. According to ancient usage, the Bishop of Madrid, and Royal Chapter of San-Isidro, came on Rogation Day to bless the fruits of the earth, in the gardens of Buen-Retiro. The privilege of following the clergy, with uncovered head and taper in the hand, was earnestly sought and difficult to obtain; ordinarily the gates of this royal abode opened only to the grandees of Spain, officially summoned.

When the hour of nine sounded from the great clock of the palace, the procession appeared at the entrance of the avenue; instantly the gates were thrown open, the Walloon Guard took arms, and the chapel-bells rang out a double chime. Catholicism, which, in Spain, so pompously celebrates its fêtes, displays a magnificent simplicity in that of Rogations; no clergies nor palms sewn with silver knots, no glittering altars borne by robust Levites, no rich banners nor armorial pennons; incense and flowers are the only offerings. In front, march, in flowing white surplices, the priests and chanters; then the canons of San Isidro, clad in ample robes of crimson taffeta, and on their heads caps of green; next to these, the Bishop of Madrid, wearing a chasuble of India satin, falling over his lace alb, a mitre of cloth of silver; five white pearls fastened his pectoral cross; his crozier was enameled with white and silver, and his pastoral ring contained but one limpid diamond mounted on a golden foundation. Several cavaliers, attired in black, sword at the side, and bearing tapers, were in the suite of the prelate. The voices of the chanters, and grave sounds of the bassoon reverberated more solemnly beneath these vast shades, and it might have been deemed one of those festivals which the primitive church celebrated in the fields, when the temples of the gods of antiquity were still standing. Groups of pedestrians had gathered before the palace, whose massive grating was about to be unbaryed. At the extremity of the first vestibule might be distinguished the Court of Honor; then, beyond, another vestibule, whose doors admitted to the private gardens.

A cavalier, who had preceded the procession a few steps, since it entered the Prado, now placed himself in advance of the curious, whose eyes were turned towards the interior of Buen-Retiro. He was a man of about thirty years, of lofty stature and noble mien. His mantle, bordered with a light gold lace, half-concealed a pourpoint of black satin, on the left side of which was embroidered the red cross of Calatrava; a broad-brimmed hat, adorned with a cluster of emeralds, shaded his stern and regular features. Though wearing on his breast the insignia of the four religious and military orders of the kingdom of Spain, it was easy to recognize, from his fair complexion and blond hair, that this cavalier was not a Spaniard, and that he was descended from a northern race whose blood had never mingled with the Arab.

He lifted his eyes a moment toward the palace windows, then advanced still farther, and stood at the entrance of the vestibule, whose door was guarded by sentinels armed with glittering halberds.

The procession arrived and passed slowly between the two hedges of spectators, kneeling to receive the Bishop's pastoral benediction. The cavalier had also prostrated himself, and risen at the moment the gentlemen that had obtained the favor of following the prelate had entered; a sort of instinctive contrivance impelled him forward; he went onward without being certain of attaining his purpose, or what he should reply if his passage should be arrested. With brow uncovered, and fierce, impenetrable countenance, he crossed the threshold. Instantly the halberds of the two sentinels fell back and crossed behind him; he had entered; such temerity might cost the life of others.

CHAPTER II.

An hour later, the drums beat a salute, a hundred of the regiment of Chambergo were under arms. The Queen-Regent, Maria Anna of Austria, issued from Buen-Retiro, to complete a neuvaine at the convent of Notre Dame of Atocha. Etiquette had regulated what should be the Queen's vestment on this day, the route she should take, what ladies must accompany her, and how many carriages were to follow hers. This sovereign, whose sceptre touched the four corners of the globe, had not even power to command the presence of a companion of her own choice on the journey.

When the royal cortege had disappeared at the end of the avenue, all seemed asleep within the palace. From time to time, a light clamor arose from the Walloon guard room, and alone broke the silence of the vast apartments, where a few [illegible] passed no shadows— Without, birds sang beneath the sombre walks of the Prado, at whose foot the noise and commotion of the great city of Madrid seemed to become mute. A still deeper silence and a profounder solitude reigned in the gardens of the palace; the rich parterres, irregular groves, immense elm hedges, were embalmed with the sweet perfumes of May; a warm breeze wantoned idly under the broad foliage of the chesnuts, and scattered over the grass white blossoms of the Acacia. Beyond the grand parterre, under a bower of passion-flowers and Gueldre-roses, women's voices rose softly, varied now and then by an infantine complaint, and some monotonous refrain. Sheltered by this massive foliage, sown with countless flowers, a group of ladies were seated on cushions placed upon the earth; they formed a circle, in whose centre a child of four or five years essayed to stand erect, while a younger one of the fair company retained, unrelaxed, the leading-strings of silk attached to him.

The poor little creature had a sad and puny aspect; his complexion of livid white, and pallid, half-open mouth, witnessed continual suffering; his attenuated frame seemed lost in the immense folds of a frock of blue satin, and his brow disappeared beneath a cap trimmed with Flanders lace.

A little apart, and hidden by the luxuriant branches of an oleander, a young girl stood reading, her age fifteen or sixteen, her fragile form still youthful, but her features and expression of physiognomy indicated one of those precocious organizations which have no adolescence. Her hair of light blonde was gathered underneath a calotte of black velvet, a robe of violet damask, with close sleeves, fell over a skirt of white lustring, and she wore no jewels save two magnificent pearls in her ears. The child was Charles II., King of Spain—the young girl his sister, the Infanta, Donna Marguerite, of Austria, betrothed to the Emperor Leopold.

"Donna Seraphina," said one of the ladies, to another holding the leading-strings of King Charles II., "remove a little in this direction; his Majesty appears incommoded by the sun."

"Holy Virgin! speak not in tones so loud, Donna Catalina, or the most learned doctor, Don Antonio de la Muleta, will oblige us immediately to return within."

"Nay, there is little fear of that," replied one of the attendants of the Infanta, opening a small parasol, so ingeniously constructed, that when folded it resembled a bird, "the grave Galen varies not his prescriptions, and the one issued this morning orders a promenade of two hours after his Majesty's breakfast."

"The breakfast itself was a prescription of his; Heaven aid us! the apothecary, Maitre Bartholome Sanguijuela, will ere long become the King's steward. Gently, Donna Seraphina, if you thus relax the silken guards, his Majesty will fall."

The attendant wound the silk cord around her arm, and kneeling before the King, who had commenced crying and resisting, she said to him:

"Your Majesty has not strength to walk unassisted; remember the fall of a few days since; should a similar misfortune occur, madame the governante would not hesitate to have me incarcerated in the Tower of Segovia; moreover, it is important that your Majesty be not fatigued, as to-morrow the ambassadors have an audience, when it is necessary your Majesty should receive them standing."

The King screamed so loudly as to cut short the speech of the attendant; they endeavored to appease him; the sub-governante, nurse, all the ladies in service pressed around him, while the physician, never very far, hastened forward.

"It is nothing," said he, gravely feeling the King's pulse, whose visage, momentarily animated, had again become wan and stupid; "it is nothing; give his Majesty a promenade of three-quarters of an hour in the Grand Alley."

The ladies arose; the sub-governante raised the King in her arms, while several footmen, who had remained in the distance, advanced to transport the carpet and cushions. The nurse and cradle-rocker unfolded a kind of canopy under which walked the sub-governante, attended by the physician, both of whom could with difficulty restrain the poor little Kinglet, who, averse to this promenade, wept with loud cries, insisting absolutely on walking alone.

The lady in attendance on the Infanta hastened to her, saying:

"Madame, your Royal Highness will graciously proceed to the Grand Alley; such is the supreme decree of the celebrated doctor Don Antonio de la Muleta, very distinctly pronounced, not in Latin, but in tolerable Spanish. Ah, the miserable Catalonian!"

The Princess, smiling, placed a finger on her lip, and drew the lady towards her; both stooped behind the massive branches of the oleander, and observed, through the foliage, the departing group, which, in unwonted absence of mind, had forgotten them. The Princess rose, walked slowly around the bower, leaning on her companion, and exclaimed:

"There is no living soul near—we are alone, and I may seat myself on this grass. How delightful it is, Ritta, to be thus!"

For the first time in her life her eye could discover no one in the circle of fifty paces in which she sat; this unaccustomed solitude gave the Infanta a thrill of mingled fear and happiness; she pressed closer to the attendant, who was also somewhat frightened, repeating,

"We are alone, Ritta!"

Reassured after a moment, she seated herself upon a green slope, whose grass had been newly mown. Above her head, a Gueldre rose-tree extended its flexible branches, at the extremity of which, bloomed flowers of snowy whiteness, while the passion-flower mingled its red stars with the clusters of a young laburnum, and shook its perfumes around the Princess. She culled a Gueldre-rose and said, with melancholy air,

"Ritta, I prefer to wear this flower in my hair to the crown that awaits me."

"Ah, madame, an imperial crown!" was the reply.

"Yes," rejoined the Princess, "I love better this simple flower, so white and frail; thou would'st not thus replace the ducal coronet, Ritta."

The lady gathered a rose, placed it in her hair a moment, then cast it from her, and shook her head with a charming gesture of pride and infantine coquetry. The Princess smiled sadly and said,

"My fair Duchess of Sandoval, which is the fortunate cavalier to whom thou wilt give the hat of a Grandee of Spain, and the privilege of wearing it in the presence of the King?"

"I entreat your highness to believe, that I know not," answered the Duchess, blushing. "I have not even thought yet—I feel so happy without a lord and master."

"Yes, thou art indeed happy, happier than I, Ritta," murmured the Princess, resting her weary head on the shoulder of her companion, and they thus remained gracefully entwined, and motionless as the marble statues that adorned the gardens.

A tender friendship united the hearts of these two young persons, one of whom was born of royalty, and the other belonging to the noblest Spanish blood, and yet they formed a perfect contrast, and perchance for that very reason loved each other sincerely. Donna Christina de Sandoval, the sole heiress of one of the most ancient families of the monarchy, was a tall, beautiful girl, with black eyes and Spanish complexion, a smile ever playing about her graceful mouth; tears were unknown to her, having as yet experienced only enjoyment in the world, where chance had given her a place so envied; her laughing eye was innocent as a child's, and no passion had traced a premature wrinkle on that brow of twenty years. An orphan from the cradle, and companion of the Infanta, she had never left the palace, and was ignorant of all that passed without the splendid horizon of the court. Marguerite, of Austria, four years younger, was grave and pensive, as if long experience had already taught her what life was. On that youthful brow were traces of profound anxieties, and the melancholy eyes revealed the thoughts and passions of another age; evidently, that frail existence had too rapidly matured.

The Infanta continued thus for some moments as if absorbed with one fixed idea. There were tears under her eyelids, and her small clasped hands rested upon a volume of the works of Saint Theresa, open on her knees, and she might have been supposed in prayer. The attendant dared not interrupt this silence and deep reverie; her look absently followed the birds in the branches of the chesnut trees. Suddenly, she grasped the Infanta's arm, exclaiming,

"Madame! oh, Heaven, madame, our Lady of Pleas protect us!"

"What is it, Ritta?" said the Princess, rising alarmed.

"There is a man here," replied she, pressing against the Princess tremblingly, "there, under the horse-chesnut—"

"Fear not, Ritta, fear not," cried the Princess, gazing with an eye of haughty displeasure before her a moment, when it was arrested by a cavalier, who emerged from the grove and remained standing at ten paces, his head uncovered and one hand on his breast. At this sight she turned pale, her knees shook with agitation, and placing her hand on the mouth of the Duchess, who was crying aloud for help, she said,

"Silence, Ritta, silence!"

The cavalier slowly approached, his heart beat audibly beneath the Cross of Calatrava, and he bent one knee before the Princess, without speaking.

"Blomberg," said she, looking down with an ineffable expression of inquietude and joy on the man thus bowing before her, "Blomberg, how entered you here? Wherefore came you hither? Alas, imprudent that you are, it will cost you life."

"I know it, madame," replied he, in sad, brief tones, "but of what value is life to me at present?"

The sound of steps and voices approaching abruptly silenced the cavalier. The Infanta extended one hand, which he touched with his lips, and with the other pointed quickly to the thick branches of the oleander, then passing her hand within that of the amazed Duchess, went forward to meet those coming to seek her. The Gouvernante was hurriedly advancing, followed by a number of ladies. She affectedly threw herself at the Infanta's feet, and cried, in affrighted accents,

"Heaven pardon me this inconceivable negligence, your highness was alone!"

"It was no great misfortune," responded the Princess, "moreover, I had Ritta."

"But the etiquette, madame, the etiquette," interrupted the Gouvernante, eagerly, "etiquette has been violated—we should never quit your highness," then turning her keen glance upon the companion, she added,

"Donna Christina is very pale! holy saints, your highness also appears agitated! We heard cries, too, as we thought."

"A childish folly of Ritta," said the Princess coldly, already reassured and mistress of herself, "she was frightened by a bee which became heedlessly entangled in her hair."

The Duchess shook her beautiful black hair and said, feigning a laugh,

"Yes, I was afraid and cried out foolishly."

The Gouvernante passed her withered hand across the silken curls which fell gracefully about the face of the young girl, and said sternly,

"There is nothing so unseemly and ugly as to exhibit the hair in this style. According to established usage under Queen Anne, fourth spouse of King Philip II., the ladies of the Infantas should wear ordinarily the head-tire of violet velvet, relieved with edging and silver knots."

"The head-dress with falling lappets," murmured Ritta, "it was thus that my grandmother appeared when Menine of the Infanta, Donna Maria; I have no wish to resemble a family portrait."

"Your highness will re-enter the palace," said the Gouvernante, "the King has returned to his apartments."

"Already!" exclaimed the Princess, casting around a rapid, unquiet glance.

"The Angelus is about to sound, madame, and it is the usage on Rogation-Day, that the Infantas of Spain repair to the chapel to say the Ave Maria."

CHAPTER III.

Immediately after the Angelus, the Infanta was conducted to her chamber. This vast and sumptuous room rather resembled a chapel than the mysterious asylum where a young maiden indulged her sleeping visions. The chefs d'œuvre of Velasquez and Murillo covered the panels framed in gilt, immense candelabra projected their arms loaded with candles, between the wainscoting, and on every side seemed to issue austere figures of martyrs and saints, whose eyes watched over this sanctuary. A canopy of red velvet, decorated with long, white plumes, and broidered with the arms of Castile, surmounted the bed, placed upon a platform, in front of it, was an arm-chair and Prie-Dieu. The toilette, covered with cloth fringed with gold, and profusely decked with artificial flowers, was not a little similar to an altar. Nowhere else, around the chamber, were seen other seats than cushions, etiquette decreeing that no one in the Infanta's presence, should sit but on the floor. Thick curtains, before which were double Venetians, excluded the light, permitting not a ray of the sun to penetrate that apartment, which was sombre and chilly as an old church.

The Infanta placed herself in bed for a siesta, while Ritta standing beside the pillow, gently waved a large feather-fan, and several ladies talked or slumbered at the other extremity of the chamber. A small lap-dog lay upon the footstool of the Prie-Dieu. From time to time he would shake his long, silky, white hair and utter a low growl then Ritta imposed silence on him with a stroke of the fan, and looked towards the Maids of Honor, raising a finger to her mouth. They readily believed the Princess asleep, but she was softly weeping, with hands clasped, and face turned to an ivory crucifix suspended in view. Suddenly she turned, and drawing her companion toward her, made her sit upon the bed beside her, so that they were both concealed under the vast folds of velvet, and their voices could murmur without echo between the satin pillows. Then the Infanta whispered,

"I do not wish to go to Germany, Ritta, it is repugnant to me."

The Menine opened her large eyes, and nodded her head with a disturbed, affrighted air, ill-suited to her smiling countenance.

"Alas!" continued the Princess, responding to this mute inquiry, "I have a secret from you, my Ritta. How often, when you have asked the cause of my sadness, has the recital risen to my lips of what passed during that journey from the Escurial, where you did not accompany me. Oh, if you knew—the ladies are not listening, Ritta!"

The Duchess cast a glance into the chamber, and made a negative gesture, then leaned over the Princess, and their cheeks touched. She awaited with artless anxiety some important confidence, but, at first heard only, amid stifled sobs, these strange words.

"I will not go to Germany;—I will enter the monastery of Los Huelgos! Other Infantas of Spain have died there—their blessed spirits will pray for me."

The young Duchess of Sandoval had one of those tender hearts which easily compassionate the griefs of others. She began to weep also, and taking the hands of the Infanta, said,

"Holy Virgin, what means this? your highness will render yourself ill with such painful emotions." Then associating in her mind the event of the morning, and that explosion of tears and singular resolve, she added, not presuming to venture the least question, "your highness was alarmed by the appearance of that cavalier."

The Infanta rose up, clasped her hands in anguish, and said, in a broken voice,

"He is there now! What is to be done—oh, Heaven, what can be done? Ritta, his life is in peril, he must be saved—but how?"

"Alas, I know not," replied the Duchess, thoroughly disconcerted. "There are sentinels at each gate, and as to scaling the walls, unless his guardian angel gives him wings—"

"You think it impossible? But, Ritta, men have been rescued from a narrower prison. The most vigilant sentinel has been deceived. Prisoners of state have contrived to escape from the Tower of Segovia."

"The entrance to the palace is more strictly guarded than the door of a prison," artlessly observed the Menine. "In the books which I have read, there have been many examples of cavaliers who have escaped from captivity, but they were not enclosed within gardens, shut in with lofty walls. They had cords and ladders of silk, thrown over balconies."

"Ritta," interrupted the Infanta, "with large bribes of gold, it would be easy to gain some valet—Blomberg, exchanging attire with him, could pass without being remarked."

"Blomberg," repeated the Duchess, as if seeking in her memory some Spanish relation to this strange name; but neither remotely nor directly, could she connect him with her grandees.

"Is there no one in whom we may confide?" continued the Princess. "Know you not an individual, Ritta?"

"Perico, perchance. He is a tall negro, who serves in your highness's apartments. This morning he bore Madame la Governante's cushion. I have once spoken to him."

"Well, he must be gained. Give him a hundred, nay, two hundred doubloons, and make him swear by his baptism, to preserve the secret, even in confession. He must search for Blomberg, and attire him in his laced cassock and looped hat, this evening, this very evening."

"Wherefore not apply to a German valet?" said the Duchess, earnestly, "the cavalier is German."

"No, no," interposed the Princess, hastily, "they are all the creatures of Father Nitardho, and Heaven forbid this being known to him! Blomberg is his relative—his near relative."

"Ah, what, then, has your highness to fear?" said the Menine, utterly perplexed.

"Ah, Ritta, Father Nitardho is an ambitious man."

"He is devoted to the interests of the Emperor, and passionately desires the marriage of your highness."

"Alas, my poor Ritta," replied the Princess, sadly, "less than you imagine, and upon a suspicion of what has occurred, he would sacrifice Blomberg to justify himself. You are too simple and candid to see the bottom of those great political intrigues, to the success of which an ambitious man sacrifices everything, all, even ties of blood, and his dearest affections. Oh, what misfortunes I see approaching me! But let Blomberg be saved, and I have but one wish, Ritta—to remain in Spain."

"The King is so feeble and suffering," said the Duchess, with a sigh, which did not betoken regret.

"Queen! Queen of Spain!" exclaimed the Infanta, with a kindling glance. "My brother, my poor brother, God grant him long to live! But should he die!—Ritta, my sister of France already covets his heritage. Nay, on my soul, I would imitate Queen Isabella, and maintain my rights at the head of my army, for never should the crown of Spain adorn a French brow."

"Heaven and the will of the late King will preserve us from such a fate," said the Duchess, gravely.

"If I were Queen, Ritta, I would not forget those who have served me faithfully, and loved me," interrupted the Infanta, with emotion. "The heart of sovereigns should have a good memory to be faithful to friends and enemies."

At that moment, a noise of footsteps and voices of persons in the gardens, was heard under the windows.

The Infanta turned pale, and grasped Ritta's arm, while both listened a moment, until the sound passed.

"What means this?" said the Duchess, cautiously putting her head outside the curtains, "those voices had nearly awakened your highness."

"It is the Infant, Don Juan, of Austria, on his way to the Queen's apartments," replied one of the ladies, in low tones.

"How! through the gardens?"

"He should, according to usage, enter by the grand gallery, but a contest has arisen, on the subject of precedence, and to avoid a breach of ceremonial order, the Prince reaches the palace through the gardens."

The Duchess resumed her place under the curtains, and smiled with an encouraging air.

"What punishment will he inflict if he meet Blomberg?" murmured the Infanta. "Ritta, we must decide. What plan shall we follow?"

She replied, rising,

"I will glide into the vestibule, and there devise a pretext of speaking to Perico, and offer him a large bribe."

"Whatever he demands, Ritta. Reward him liberally for his discretion, that I may rely upon it."

"Yes, madame, with gold enough, I will make him ours, body and soul. Time presses, and he must be sought forthwith."

She paused, suddenly, plunged her hands into the capacious pockets of her skirt, shook them, with a countenance expressing consternation, and said, after a moment's silence,

"But I have not a maravedi! nor your highness?"

The Princess rose quickly, and exclaimed,

"What say you? Where is my charity-purse, and the money for the purchase of my vestments, my jewels, coffer?"

"Madame la Gouvernante has the key; neither your highness nor I can touch a single pistole."

The Princess buried her face in her hands, and said, bitterly,

"It is true! In the midst of sovereign power, complete poverty, continual dependence! Treasures within my grasp, around me those who address me kneeling, and yet I have nought at my disposal, and must submit to the law of all that environ me with such respectful observances! Ritta, this shall change, I vow it, if ever—"

She stopped, abruptly, and instantly detaching the two pearls, which confined the golden ringlet of her hair behind the ear, she gave them to the Duchess, saying,

"These are of value exceeding two hundred doubloons. Go, find Perico, and tell him that it is I, the Infanta, who thus pays for his discretion."

"Holy Virgin! such rich jewels. I have heard it said that these pearls were of inestimable price."

A sudden noise silenced the Duchess; the windows were hastily thrown open, a broad light penetrated into the chamber, and the voice of the Gouvernante rose, exact and monotonous as a clock.

"The hour of four is at hand," said she, "your highness will dress, to visit the Queen."

Ritta drew the curtains with one hand, with the other holding fast the two pearls.

The Infanta remained seated on the bed, her hair in disorder, and eyes heavy from weeping. They attired her in a robe of gray satin, and a kind of black mantilla, falling behind, in shape similar to a chasuble; her long hair was confined beneath a toquet of velvet, surmounted by a magnificent heron plume, a chain of jewels around a close collar, supported a precious reliquary. When the attendants had finished her toilette, the Gouvernante presented the gloves, fan and handkerchief, then bestowing a final glance of inspection, she exclaimed,

"Holy Mary! your highness has not the pearl ear-rings!"

"I will wear the opal."

"Your highness must not appear this morning without the pearls."

"I have misplaced them."

"Seek them, Donna Seraphina," said the Gouvernante, to one of the ladies, who anxiously commenced to search the toilette and upon the bed.

The Infanta advanced quickly, saying, with a mien which awed all present,

"Enough! am I a child in leading-strings, to be thus directed in the most puerile matters? Is it not even permitted me to choose between two ornaments? Silence, Madame la Gouvernante, I forbid any further mention of this."

Ritta hastened to bear her the opals; the Infanta herself fastened them on, and said, pressing the Duchess's arm,

"I dispense with your attendance in this visit to the Queen. Go, and await me in the grand saloon."

The doors unfolded; the Infanta went forward with her suite, while Ritta glided behind the negro, carrying the lap-dog of the Princess, and said to him, rapidly,

"In an hour, in the grand saloon—I have orders to give thee something—thee alone."

The Infanta slowly traversed the immense gallery which separated her apartments from those of the Queen. There was in her countenance something of high resolution and profound sadness, which struck the spectators. On reaching the Queen's cabinet, she commanded the suite to leave her, and remained alone before the chamberlain, who stood against the half open door. From this place could be seen and heard what was passing within.

The Queen was seated at a table, her hand abstractedly rustling a pile of letters and papers, her sombre, contracted features were framed, as it were, in the ample lappets of her black head-dress, for she was apparelled in the rigorous mourning imposed for life on widows of the Kings of Spain.

Don Juan, of Austria, the legitimatized bastard of Philip IVth and Calderona, was standing beside her. He was the man whom, of all others, she most hated and dreaded; he had wounded her in her pride and affections; the will of the late King had, despite her wishes, given him a place at the Council, and he had boldly declared against Father Nitardho.

Don Juan represented a powerful party, determined on abasing the foreign influence, and banishing the Queen's confessor; his popularity was great; the *Madrileños* loved him for his goodly mien, for he had not the diminutive stature and emaciated visage of the last Princes of the House of Austria; that degenerated blood had revived in him, and he was brown and handsome, like his mother. The Queen could not but compare him with the offspring of her union with the late King, and feel astonished that the noblest stock had produced such pale scions.

Don Juan had long solicited this audience, dreaded by the Regent; the first words of which were politic and formal, but there were involved interests too pressing, too lively animosities, pretensions too tenacious to permit the interview to pass in vague remarks. Don Juan promptly introduced the question, by demanding the dismissal of Father Nitardho, in the name of the Council, grandees and people.

"Let your Majesty beware," said he, "lest you lose your authority, in persisting to maintain foreigners in the State Government. The Emperor, Charles Vth, of glorious memory, committed but this one fatal error, and it cost him years of civil war. We wish only Spaniards in Spain. Let the good Father return to Germany, and his departure will pacify this Court, where he has only enemies."

"Enemies," interrupted the Queen, "till now, but one has avowed himself, and that is you."

"I vouch for all of them to your Majesty, without fear of denial; Castrillo, Loyola, Peneranda, Oropesa, every grandee of the Council desires the exile of Father Nitardho; they exact it."

"Exact," repeated the Queen, scarcely dissembling her anger and inquietude beneath a frigid hauteur; "they exact it! And is it to me, the Queen Regent, that they dare speak thus? The Council of Castile exceeds its prerogatives, verges on insolence and rebellion."

"Heaven forbid, madame! such is the respect for your Majesty's decision, that in event of persistance, the Lords of the Council will relinquish their charges and leave Father Nitardho alone at the head of the Government."

This menace alarmed the Queen; she had already a presentiment of it in the fierce attitude of the Council towards her Confessor. Deep displeasure animated her passive countenance; she crushed the paper in her hand, and said, after a short silence,

"They explain their designs through your voice, requiring me to choose between my Confessor and the Council of Castile. I will, in turn, announce my intention, and say, that if forced to banish the man of my confidence whose advice has sustained me in the bitter trials of my grandeur, I shall abdicate my title of Regent, and retire to Germany."

"Your Majesty has not properly reflected on such a project," replied Don Juan, a little confounded by this threat, "you forget that widowed Queens never quit Spain; if a sojourn at Court or the cares of State seem to them too oppressive, a retreat is open, the Convent of Las Descalzas Reales was founded to receive them."

The Queen rose—her face, ordinarily so pallid, was flushed with excitement, and she said in brief accents,

"I will consider of it. The Council shall, ere long, learn my decision, and you, also, Senor Grand Prior of Malta. The audience is ended."

"Whatever be the will of your Majesty, you will find me ever submissive thereto. I speak as organ of the Council, and supplicate you to believe that no personal enmity influences me against Father Nitardho. I complain of nothing but of his elevation, and his intrigues to thwart an alliance which all Spain desires. His efforts to break the marriage of the Infanta are known to me."

"It is an unworthy calumny," interrupted the Queen; "every day, does Father Nitardho press me to fulfil my promises to the Emperor."

"Then, wherefore surround her with those who converse only of the ill health of the King? Why has he given her, as Professor of German, his relative, a certain Blomberg, who has presumed to entertain her highness with the rights derived by her from the will of the late King, to the prejudice of her elder sister?"

At this moment, there was a slight noise in the gallery, and Don Juan, raising his eyes, saw the Infanta ten paces from him; she advanced and knelt at the feet of the Queen, who hastened to raise her.

"Madame," said she, kissing the Regent's hands, "so far as depends upon me, there shall be naught to give you displeasure."

Then, turning to Don Juan, she measured him with a look that seemed to defy him.

He added, without trace of being moved thereby,

"None of these intrigues will affect her highness; she well knows that it is not in Spain she must expect a crown; the King—the Saints guard his life—will long reign over us."

Scarce had Don Juan finished these words, when a gentleman of the Chamber, ran, pale and trembling, and addressed himself to the Chamberlain, who immediately entered the Queen's presence. The King had been seized with convulsions in the arms of his Governante, the Marchioness de los Velez.

At this news, the Infanta and Don Juan regarded each other; each had become pale. The Queen exclaimed,

"Ah! is this the final cross? Thou provest me, oh, my God, but Thy will be done."

She fell back, overwhelmed, in her chair. Don Juan bent before the Infanta, and said, in an agitated voice,

"God protects Spain, and will preserve her King. If it be His will to remove him, the nobility and Council of Castile will evince to your highness their devotion to the national weal."

"The nobility—yes, they are loyal and faithful," interrupted the Infanta, "but the Council! Its pretensions are injurious to the Royal Majesty, and you have been somewhat bold in assuming the office of interpreter. No reply, Don Juan! remember before whom you speak, and think that the moment is probably come, when you must obey me."

The blood of Philip II. was revealed in the attitude and menace of this young girl; her calm, haughty brow, her stern and flashing eyes, recalled the expression of her great-grandsire. Don Juan lowered his before her. But this emotion of fear subsided with the sudden flush that had mounted to his forehead.

"Imprudent," thought he, "thou hast menaced me too far." And proudly saluting her, he departed, to repair to the apartments of the King.

At midnight, no one slept in the palace; the King was pronounced dying. This fatal intelligence had not yet transpired—but those attached to the Court were disquieted in prospect of an event which would trouble the peace of entire Europe, and change the order of succession in Spain.

The Infanta watched within her chamber. They could not prevail upon her to retire to bed; each quarter of an hour she sent to inquire respecting the King.

Seated before her Prie-Dieu, her hands clasped over a book of prayers, she rested her head on the shoulder of her Menine, kneeling beside her; while at a little distance were two ladies, conversing in whispered tones. A profusion of candles lighted the chamber, like a chapel for a funeral service, and their flickering rays seemed to give life to the pale figures of the Saints rising between the wainscoting.

Through the half-open windows came the fragrance of the gardens; profound stillness reigned without; and for a long time, the attentive ear of the Duchess de Sandoval heard nothing save the sound of the wind and distant murmur of the fountains.

Suddenly, the dog, slumbering at the feet of the Infanta, bristled his long hair, and rushed to the balcony, barking furiously. At the same instant, there seemed a man's hat to pass before the unfastened venetians, like an apparition.

"What is this! Who goes there?" cried one of the ladies, in alarm.

"There is positively no person there," said the Duchess, going to the balcony.

A frightful pallor instantly covered the features of the Princess.

"What folly, Donna Seraphina, to indulge such visions;" said she, in trembling accents, "with what terror you inspired me."

"Let your highness dismiss all fear," observed another lady, smiling; "if there be a phantom there, Don Juan will exorcise it; behold him on his way from the King's apartments."

Then, the glare of flambeaux and noise of footsteps reached the Infanta, who had risen, and after the lapse of ten minutes, she heard the echo of a distant complaint. Ritta quitted the balcony, much agitated.

"Holy Mary," said she, "it is cold here; there will be rain, the night is so dark that one cannot see two paces forward."

"Close the windows, Ritta," said the Princess, falling on her knees before the Prie-Dieu.

CHAPTER IV.

Charles II. was for many days suspended between life and death, and when a painful convalescence succeeded this suffering, it appeared to all that this feeble infant, the pale offspring of the late King's old age, could never attain to manhood. Conflicting ambition was therefore ever on the alert as to the succession; the French party, whose chief was Don Juan of Austria, turned their eyes towards the Queen of Louis XIV., and wished to marry the Infanta in Germany, in order that as the spouse of a foreign monarch, she might become estranged from the Spaniards; while the German party coveted a different end by the same path, to give the Infanta and crown of Spain to the Emperor Leopold. Amid this contest of interested passions, Father Nitardho, ostensibly devoted to the German party, secretly manœuvred to rupture the alliance. The will of the Queen, and opinion of the Council distinctly enunciated, had forcibly compelled his adhesion, but he relied upon the resistance of the Infanta. And from the time that the danger of her brother had shown her the throne so near to her accession, she had in effect implored the Queen to break off the negotiation of the marriage. The whole Court was thunder-struck at this declaration, which was equally displeasing to both parties. Then, Father Nitardho, strong in the will of the Infanta, avowed himself for her, and supported her efforts with the Queen, all whose decisions he governed. The King's illness had imposed a truce to the hostilities of the Council, a respite which Father Nitardho did not fail to improve, but his position became very difficult when the danger subsided; the two parties united against him, accused him of the Infanta's resistance, and only awaited a pretext to hurl him from the height of favor he possessed; the courtiers were unanimous in their hatred, and the Queen alone sustained him against the combination.

Meantime, the Infanta lived a prey to languid dejection, neither the grave interests nor smothered conflict waging around her could draw her from this depression; she allowed herself to be conducted through the minute duties that etiquette imposed, with an indifferent docility hitherto unknown—speaking voluntarily to Ritta alone, and passing many hours of the day in prayer. The Duchess had suddenly lost her thoughtless gaiety, and wore, in the Queen's circle, a countenance grave as that of Madame la Gouvernante; while listening with unquiet attention to all the news circulating around, often her troubled look would interrogate the more restrained physiognomy of the Infanta, and seem to gather confidence from beholding her so proudly tranquil. There was in truth, between these two young persons, the burden of a terrible secret, and the anxieties of an incertitude which nothing could enlighten. Since that fatal night succeeding Rogation-Day, the negro Perico had disappeared, and who could tell how he had accomplished the orders given him?

Don Juan of Austria, had not returned to his Priory of Consuegra, the King's illness serving as a pretext to remain at Court, and he ranged himself in haughty opposition to Father Nitardho. The Queen avenged this by treating him publicly with cold hauteur, and occasionally attacking him with bitter sarcasms. Don Juan opposed a passive determination to these feminine assaults, assiduous to attend the royal levees, and seemingly not conscious that she only tolerated him there with a sentiment of timorous anger.

At an evening audience, the Queen was with a large retinue in the grand gallery. This magnificent apartment, used for the reception of Ambassadors, looked upon the gardens. The ceiling painted in ultramarine, and grooved with arabesques of gold, was supported by a cornice from which fell broad folds of damask hangings. There was not seen here, the pell-mell of sacred and profane subjects which the great masters of the Spanish school cast upon the walls of Buen-Retiro. A long row of portraits alone reigned upon the gilt wainscoting, those of the Kings and Princes of the monarchy. Don Pelayo, the brave mountaineer, commenced that noble series, which ended with Philip IV. The genius of Velasquez had admirably rendered the melancholy visage of the late King; he seemed to issue from his frame and still preside at the festive ceremonies of that Court over which he had so long reigned.

The Infanta was seated at the right hand of her mother, the circle of ladies stood at a distance, and nearer, Don Juan and the Father Confessor alternately conversed with the Queen. There was in the silence they maintained with each other, a singular expression of hauteur and ill-will. Don Juan, with his majestic stature and court costume, on the mantle of which was embroidered the Cross of Malta, seemed to tower above the meagre and ordinary figure of Father Nitardho. Sometimes his eyes would turn with marked attention upon the Duchess de Sandoval, seated behind the Infanta. At first, the young girl blushed beneath his gaze, then proudly sustained it. Internally, she defied Don Juan, she knew him the enemy of all whom her sovereign loved, but what had she to fear from that hatred which might intimidate a favorite parvenu like Father Nitardho, she, the Marchioness of Denia, Duchess of Sandoval, of the Grandees of Spain? Her position was not of such as the favor of Princes make or subvert.

Don Juan seized the moment when the Queen was in converse with the Confessor and the Archbishop of Toledo to approach the Infanta. He passed behind her seat, and appeared to wait an occasion of addressing her, but she obstinately averted her look, and changed not her motionless attitude, but to say a few words to her attendant. Then Don Juan turned to the Count de Castrillo and said, in a mysterious tone,

"Heaven knows what news the good Father Confessor at this moment communicates to the Queen; Monsignor of Toledo wears a triumphant air. I know a circumstance, not less curious to detail, if I would recount it."

"The tidings from Portugal?" said the Count, shrewdly; "that is old since morning. Two spies, arrested in a hotellerie of Puerta del Sol, where they had alighted in women's attire. Your highness sees that I am informed."

"Not so," interrupted Don Juan, "this concerns an adventure, not bruited in the cabinet of the Alcade de Corte. I will recount it to you in confidence, Castrillo, and observe, I am not the hero of it."

"Your highness is then the confidant."

"Neither one nor the other. Yesterday, passing through the lower alleys of the Prado with Don Jose de Mallades, and some other gentlemen, I saw before me a man slowly advancing. His mantle thrown across his shoulder, enveloped him in the mode of students of Salamanca, who wear neither shoulder-knot nor doublet, the edges of his low hat touched his collar, a large black band bound his forehead, producing no contrast to the ebony cheek. I immediately recognized him, though having only seen him at night, by the light of flambeaux, for my sword had left a mark on his brow which enabled me to certify him."

At these words, the Duchess, having listened with vague terror, imperceptibly pressed the arm of the Princess.

"Your highness had wounded this cavalier in the campaigns of Italy or Portugal?" said Castrillo.

"No, it was not on the battle-field that I encountered him, but at night in a garden beside a sheet of water."

"Humph," said the Count, "something mysterious. Doubtless, the gallant was watching for the bright eyes of some lady, and your highness interrupted his serenade."

Don Juan shrugged his shoulders, and replied,

"It was a negro of the most horrible figure. On feeling himself wounded, he fell upon his knees and confessed that he roamed the garden at night to save the honor of a noble lady. I caused him to be borne in my own litter, and delayed till the morning interrogating him, so suffering did he appear, commanding his confinement in the basement of the new palace. The same night he escaped. Yesterday I discovered him. The wretch feigned not to recognize me, and continued mute to all my questions. I then ordered him to be searched, and though his pockets contained not a single maravedi, there was found a treasure, consisting of two pearls, which informed me of the name of the noble lady whose honor he was to save. Is not this a most singular adventure?"

"Singular indeed," said the Count, quite perplexed; "I cannot clearly comprehend."

"Not until I have finished," replied Don Juan, bending his expressive eyes upon the Infanta.

She was pale as a corpse. The terror-stricken Duchess had sunk on her knees. Don Juan left them for a moment for reflection, then inclining towards the Princess, said in a whisper,

"Shall I finish?"

She felt herself at the mercy of Don Juan, and succumbing to this terrible situation, murmured,

"What is your wish, Senor Le Grand Prior?"

"Say 'my brother,'" interposed he, proudly; "I am called Don Juan of Austria."

"My brother!" repeated she, trembling, in a voice scarcely audible. "They hear us."

Don Juan was vain, irascible, artful, but had not a cruel heart. The protection the Infanta accorded the Father Confessor alone animated him against her. At this moment he forgot his resentment and said, more softly,

"Have you confidence in me, Marguerite?"

She bent her head, and the Menine turned a suppliant look upon Don Juan.

"The negro has confessed every thing," said he, in the ear of the Infanta; "confessed to me alone, and his confession died with him."

"He is then dead?"

"Yes," responded Don Juan, coldly, "there are secrets which no man can possess and live. All is ended, he is mute now, and the two pearls given him by the Duchess of Sandoval shall be restored to you; but previously I must learn who is the man that has dared to penetrate into the gardens, and how he escaped."

"How!" repeated the Infanta, groaning, "how? I know not; has not the negro then explained?"

"The negro left him there," answered he, observing the Princess with mingled astonishment and suspicion. "Cannot you solve this, Margaret?"

She shook her head, clasped her hands and cried,

"He is there still!"

"Softly," said Don Juan, "softly; the Queen listens."

"My brother," whispered the Infanta, suppressing her despair under the gaze of observers. "My brother, what do you exact of me in return for my demand and confidence?"

He slowly turned his eyes towards Father Nitardho.

"Yes," said she, "I abandon him."

"The consent you have refused?"

"I grant it. Is that all?"

"It is."

"Now, my brother, swear to fulfil my demands."

"I swear it on the honor of a gentleman."

"This very night you will repair to the gardens, seek and find Blomberg."

"Blomberg! it was then he?"

"Lower, my brother, lower. Father Nitardho has heard you!"

Don Juan rose hastily. The Queen, whose ear had caught the name, said to her Confessor.

"Is the Chevalier Blomberg at Madrid or Calatrava?"

"The charges with which your Majesty has honored him," coldly replied the Confessor, "detains him in the Convent of Calatrava; he has been there since the Feast of Rogation."

CHAPTER V.

It was the hour of two in the morning. A solitary lamp lighted the chamber of the Infanta, whose capricious glimmer fell upon the Duchess, slumbering at the foot of the bed. The curtains were closed, and Margaret of Austria, kneeling upon her couch, with dishevelled hair, and heart swollen with grief, awaited the end of this long night. Two ladies slept profoundly at some distance, lying, according to usage, at the threshold of the door, so that entrance to the apartment must be across their bodies.

The Infanta rose noiselessly; every hour had weighed upon her as an age of torture. In vain did she essay to pray for him whose life had probably become extinct for her in such terrible agony; the words died upon her motionless lips. In vain she lifted her eyes towards the crucifix; she beheld only the image of Blomberg, emaciated and wan, dying of famine in the midst of gardens crowned with blooming flowers, underneath the groves before which, the very last evening, she had passed, surrounded by the ladies of the court. She awoke the Duchess—the stillness of that vast chamber affrighted her.

"Ritta," said she, "can you not open one of these windows?"

"I will attempt it, madame," responded the Menine, casting a night mantle upon her shoulders. "Holy Virgin, your highness should resist this anguish; take courage, in the name of Heaven. It is completed, without doubt."

"Open that window," murmured the Princess; "if unable, I will aid thee."

The Duchess made the effort softly, and after some moments, her frail hands succeeded in turning the heavy espagnolettes. The Princess tottered to the balcony, and plunged her troubled glance into the gardens. The moon illumined the immense enclosure. The dark foliage of the elms encircled the parterres, in which bloomed myriads of roses, and lime-trees of the Grand Alley projected their shadows even to the white façade of the palace. Then beyond the groves and parterres, a broad sheet of water sparkled in the midst of the grass, as a limpid mirror in ebony frame. Throughout reigned silence and solitude. The plaintive voice of the nightingale alone mingled with the distant murmur of fountains.

"Ah, Heaven, can Blomberg be found living?" murmured the Infanta, raising to the skies a despairing look; "one entire month of such suffering! Famine, Ritta, famine! My God, I vow to fast every day of my life in expiation of his torture!"

"There were oranges in the gardens," said the Duchess; "he will have eaten them; one can live a whole month only on a little water; it was thus that the blessed St. John of the Cross kept Lent."

The Infanta knelt down, and leaning her brow on the marble balustrade, gazed and listened a long time. There was no one visible in the space before her, and no sound but the rustling murmuring of the leaves of the trees. Suddenly, the dog sleeping in the chamber leaped heavily; the Duchess, startled, leaned forth from the balcony, and discerned shadows moving beyond the parterre.

"Don Juan! behold Don Juan," said she, recognizing the long black plume of his hat, "there is another cavalier with him! Holy Saints, what is it they thus bear?"

The Princess rose, her eyes, fixed and dry, followed the group proceeding towards the sheet of water. There was a passing cloud, confounding the view for some minutes, then a pale ray of the moon again lighted the sky. Now the Infanta perceived Don Juan and Malladas beside the lake; they were leaning over something white stretched upon the grass.

"It is Blomberg!" she exclaimed, trembling.

The Duchess raised her hand to Heaven with terror; her sight more clearly distinguished a lifeless form, which Malladas rolled in a cloak, and she remembered the words of Don Juan—

"There are secrets which no man can possess and live."

"It is Blomberg!" repeated the Infanta; "it is he! fainting, dying! They succor him. They support him! Ah!"

She uttered a stifled cry, and fell back; the body of Blomberg had been cast into the deep bed of the sparkling water!

* * * * * *

Two months later, the Infanta, Donna Marguerite of Austria, quitted Spain forever. The galleys appointed to convey her from her country, issued from the port of Barcelona, saluted by the cannons of the fort, and the acclamations of the multitude. Standing on the deck, adorned with banners, embroidered with the imperial arms, she received the adieux of her royal house and her servitors. The Duchess of Sandoval was the last to embrace her knees, her face bathed in tears.

"Alas, madame," she cried, kissing her hands, "it is done! Forever in Germany!"

"Weep not, Ritta," said the new Empress, with a sad smile, "I shall die young."

Selected Articles.

THE LETTERS.

FROM TENNYSON'S "MAUD."

Still on the tower stood the vane,
A black yew gloom'd the stagnant air,
I peer'd athwart the chancel pane
And saw the altar cold and bare.
A clog of lead was round my feet,
A band of pain across my brow;
"Cold altar, Heaven and earth shall meet
Before you hear my marriage vow."

I turn'd and humm'd a bitter song
That mock'd the wholesome human heart,
And then we met in wrath and wrong,
We met, but only meant to part.
Full cold my greeting was and dry;
She faintly smiled, she hardly moved;
I saw with half-unconscious eye
She wore the colors I approved.

She took the little ivory chest,
With half a sigh she turn'd the key,
Then raised her head with lips comprest,
And gave my letters back to me.
And gave the trinkets and the rings,
My gifts, when gifts of mine could please;
As looks a father on the things
Of his dead son, I look'd on these.

She told me all her friends had said;
I raged against the public liar;
She talk'd as if her love were dead,
But in my words were seeds of fire.
"No more of love; your sex is known:
I never will be twice deceived.
Henceforth I trust the man alone,
The woman cannot be believed.

"Thro' slander, meanest spawn of hell
(And woman's slander is the worst),
And you, whom once I loved so well,
Thro' you, my life will be accurst."
I spoke with heart, and heat and force,
I shook her breast with vague alarms—
Like torrents from a mountain source
We rush'd into each other's arms.

We parted: sweetly gleam'd the stars,
And sweet the vapor-braided blue,
Low breezes fann'd the belfry bars,
As homeward by the church I drew.
The very graves appear'd to smile,
So fresh they rose in shadow'd swells;
"Dark porch," I said, "and silent aisle,
There comes a sound of marriage bells."

RELIGIOUS DANCING.

The Journal des Debats of the 14th of June, gives us an account of a religious ceremony only to be rivalled by our own Shaking Quakers. It says:

Of all the ceremonies of the Catholic worship, the most singular, and at the same time the most contrary to the true spirit and majesty of our religion, is the dancing procession which is celebrated every year, the Tuesday of Whitsuntide, at Echternach, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. This strange solemnity has resisted all laws and the progress of intelligence. It consists in passing over, by means of a dance of three steps forward and two backward, the interval between the bridge of the Sure and the church; in which lie, under the altar, the remains of St. Willibrord, Bishop of Utrecht, the patron saint of Echternach. This singular solemnity first made its appearance about the end of the 14th century. Fancy eight or ten thousand human heads, with head dresses of all shapes and colors, advancing and receding like the ebb and flow of the sea, to the sound of violins, tambourines, fifes, bagpipes, clarionets, etc. The sound of these discordant instruments, the movements of body and limbs, the heads appearing and disappearing in the crowd, the sighs of the dancers; all together form a spectacle half-ludicrous and half-frightful. The dancers advance four abreast, holding each other by the hand or by the handkerchief, arranged in bands of several hundreds, having each its body of musicians. In front, come the children, then the youth; some of them hired to take the place of others incapable of fulfilling their vows; for this is a pilgrimage. Then there are old men and women, epileptics, and paralytics, whose order often occasions pitiable accidents.

Having arrived at the church, the dancers ascend the steps; pass before the altar and the relics of the Saint; deposit their offerings; make the tour of the nave; and go out by the opposite door, still dancing; all this occupies two or three hours.

Popular tradition attributes the origin of this odd procession to an epidemic which formerly prevailed among the cattle of the country. These, attacked by a sort of frenzy, leaped and gamboled in their stables until death ensued. The people, to stay the scourge, made a vow to dance themselves in honor of St. Willibrord; which was, it is to said, perfectly successful; the plague was stayed.

☞ We would not insinuate that hotel-keepers are armed to resist the enforcement of the Liquor Law; but it is a fact that nearly all of them have *fowl-in-pieces* on their table every day.

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

[illegible]

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$2, if not paid in advance. For $5, 3 copies, one copy to send three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent to the city to one address, and in the country to one Post-Office:

4 Copies, - - - - - - $8,00 Per Annum.
8 = (and one to the getter up of the Club,) 16,00 "
12 = (and one to the getter up of the Club,) 24,00 "
20 = (and one to the getter up of the Club,) 36,00 "

Persons residing in *British North America* could clubtogether and be entitled to the Clubbing rates, if they will take the trouble of forwarding the money to the United States.

Answers to Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the letter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the rest in the club. We will cheerfully supply the Club numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have been ordered.

A Few Announcements.—Our subscribers will doubtless feel that we are here no soliciting agents, out of the State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town to which they live. All letters must be post-paid.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it transfer'd to.

We trust that each of our old friends the Post-Masters, who have not had time hitherto to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will draw our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise clubs, &c.

PROSPECTUS.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its twenty-fourth year, and has between 20,000 and 30,000 subscribers.

The contributors to the Post are among the best writers in the Union. We shall shortly commence the publication of

THE ORIGINAL SERIES, BY GRACE GREENWOOD;

which we design following by

TYTIA, A SEQUEL TO LOTTA'S RETREAT, by Mrs. Southworth, the author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c., &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of ROMANCES, ORIGINAL SKETCHES and LETTERS, PICTURES OF LIFE in our own and foreign lands, CURIOUS SELECTIONS from all sources, ANECDOTES, ANSWERS, CURRENT NEWS, HUMOROUS ANECDOTES, VIEW OF THE PRODUCE and GENERAL MARKETS, RARE NOTE LIST, EXPOSITIONS, &c., &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World. For terms, &c., see head of column.

TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

A telegraphic despatch from Bedford, where the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was recently in session, says:—

The application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of habeas corpus, came up to-day (the 16th) before the Supreme Court, and was argued by Mr. Chauncey Black, Gilpin and Mr. Hendricks. Their speeches occupied the Court for three hours, and were most able arguments. All the Judges were present, and some time was spent in consultation. The Court, finally, without coming to a decision with reference to the application, adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh on the first Monday in October next.

While it does not necessarily follow from the above announcement, that the decision itself should be put off to the first Monday in October, it would be well for the opponents of judicial tyranny, and the "one man power," to act as if such were the case. The prolonment in question, is generally accounted for in one of the following manners:—

1. That the Judges of the Supreme Court do not wish either to grant or refuse the habeas corpus—having on the one hand a political or social prejudice against sympathy with the Judge, and on the other, a wholesome fear of the people of Pennsylvania. And hope that, by putting off the decision, something possibly may "turn up" to render any decision unnecessary.

2. That they intend to give a decision against the application, but wish to put the subject out of the way for a time if possible, so that it cannot be made to interfere with the October election.

Such are the general impressions—and such impressions serve to show the amount of faith placed in the ability and impartiality of our judiciary. We do not pretend to say whether either of the views we have given are correct. We hope that a decision one way or the other will be speedily rendered. But, if the decision is to be postponed till October, we do say that it is difficult to perceive any worthy or satisfactory reason for such a delay. Can it be that the judges of our Supreme Court are so ignorant of the law, that they require over a month and a half to determine their course in this matter? And must a native-born Pennsylvanian—imprisoned at the mere pleasure of a Judge—wait for a decision that he knows, if he has the Constitution solemnly guarantees to him—lay sickening in his prison, while the Supreme Court of the State takes a month and a half to investigate the nature of its powers and its duties? Certainly such cannot be the intention of our Supreme Judges—they do not design to take their ease and leisure with a case involving the most sacred privilege of a fellow citizen, and the rights and dignity of the State.

But, whatever those judges may design, the course of the friends of the Trial by Jury and State Rights is perfectly clear. Like St. Paul, they must appeal to Cæsar—to the people! They must hold meetings in all parts of the State, and appoint committees to bring this matter properly before the census, and to pass from every candidate for the legislature, as to whether he is willing, if elected, to vote for such energetic measures as the occasion may demand. A question like this—involving as it does the right to a Trial by Jury, and the Dignity of the State—must override mere party organizations. The old Democratic, State Rights feeling of the people must be appealed to. The words, "I am a citizen of Pennsylvania!" must be made to strike as much terror into the hearts of overbearing Judges now, as the words, "I am a Roman citizen," did in the ancient days. "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" said Paul to the Centurion. And the Centurion said to the Chief Captain, "Take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman." As the name of Roman was a talisman of protection against the wanton tyranny of "unconstitutional" authority in that day; so let us make the name of Pennsylvanian as equally sure safeguard against wanton and "unconstitutional" authority in ours.

It is monstrous—this action of *Judge* Kane's. What right had he, a Federal Judge, to interfere, in any way, with alleged offences against the dignity and dignity of Pennsylvania? The command of Williamson committed a blunder in showing respect for his authority and writ at all. They should have denied his rightful jurisdiction from the outset—and given him some ground of imprisonment for *contempt*. And then to say that he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which would deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property—meaning, if he meant anything beyond the moral quotation, that he knew of no law which would prevent a citizen of North Carolina from holding slaves in Pennsylvania!—an assertion the impudence or ignorance of which can scarcely be surpassed.

If the people of Pennsylvania have something in them to be roused, a spark of that old fire which enlivened them when they pushed with bloody footsteps the canon of Valley Forge, they will send to the next Legislature men prepared to maintain our free institutions, and enforce the constitutional rights of our citizens, with the whole power and authority of the State.

TEETOTALISM.

In our last week's paper, we gave a number of pages of an article on the subject of the Liquor Traffic and Drinking. We now give the concluding pages of the article, which we commend to our readers as worthy of their attention, before the July election.

Some years ago, bread was discovered to contain gin; and a company was started to manufacture consumers bread, which, for a time, succeeded.

At last, a bold and brilliant latter opened a shop immediately facing one of the new company's establishments, and in his window he placed this announcement, emphatic with all large sources of type:—

BREAD WITH THE GIN IN IT!

Either from some natural peculiarity to evil, or else from energy of good sense, the British public preferred the latter. The latter, had in the bold baker, and from that time to the present, has continued to get bread with the gin in it, undisturbed by any fears.

The over of Teetotalism, says the Reviewer, consists "in assuming that whatever is true of the excessive use of alcohol, is true also in proportionate degree of the moderate and occasional use." "Alcohol is food; you is not the same as alcohol." In a foot-note, it is stated that the words "intoxication" and "drunkenness" do not mean the same; "intoxication" meaning the introduction of any kind of poison into the system, as "anæsthetic inhalations," "indian intoxication," &c., whereas "drunkenness" is a Saxon term, and refers only to the abuse of liquor.

"The argument from excess is worthless. It only needs cases of excess. Oxygen is as terrible a poison as strychnine, if in excess. Food, so indispensable in the organism, is obliged to be reduced to moderate quantities before the organism can endure it. Light, which is the energy's element, is the organ's produces blindness in excess. Motion chops here, when taken in moderation, a nutritive whole which no Briton is bold enough to question, except the Briton laboring under the fallacy of Vegetarianism—a kindred fallacy with that of Teetotalism; yet excess chops taken in excess kill with the certainty of arsenic; for over-nutrition is fatal."

A number of illustrations are given, intended to show that "the effects of an excessive use of anything are not always to be predicated, in a minor degree, of the moderate use."

"Two mutton chops are means of nutrition; five, of indigestion; seven, of other prostrations. One glass of brandy and water excites exhilaration; three glasses, produce thinking with a tendency to tears; five, a picture we need not paint. We ask whether, in the quality of one mutton chop and one glass of brandy, there are embers of an intrinsic danger which only lie dormant in the other?

Liebig's classification of food is given—*Plastic*, or tissue-making, *Respiratory*, or heat making.

The respiratory matter required for daily consumption, is five times the weight of the plastic matter.

"Alcohol stands high as a respiratory material. Its use enables us to dispense with potatoes and sugar in our food." (Liebig.) It were wasted to show that alcohol is food! Are not all physiologists agreed in considering respiration to be a function of food? But we show that alcohol is not only food in this sense, but also in the sense of supplying the place of other kinds of food. If you don't drink alcohol, you must supply its place with more bread, or pudding. Liebig tells us that temperance families depriving their servants of beer, gave them increased wages in money; but they soon found that the actually consumption of bread increased so strikingly, that the boon was twice paid for once in money, and a second time in bread. The same authority relates the experience of the hundred at the Hôtel de Ville, in Paris, effect, where the Peace Congress was held; the members of this Congress were mostly teetotallers, and a regular deficiency was observed every day in certain dishes, especially farinaceous dishes, puddings, &c. So unheard of a deficiency for an establishment which had for years the amount of dishes for a given number of persons had been so well known, excited the laughing attention of the teetotallers made up in pudding what they had neglected in wine.

The assertion is made that alcohol is a stimulus into which men with weak stomachs may employ with advantage, and that although the energy given by a little beer or wine to an overworked organism, may soon pass away, yet it will have aided in digesting food which otherwise would which have been digested.

The writer also says that it is not necessary to increase the dose to produce the effect.

Men take their pint of beer, or pint of wine, daily, for a series of years; this dose daily produces its effect; and if at any time it be increased—if the dose—or some more potent drink, a quart in lieu of a pint—they are at once made aware of the excess. Men drink one or two cups of tea or coffee at breakfast with unvarying regularity for a whole lifetime; but who ever felt the necessity of gradually increasing the amount to three, four, five cups? Yet we know what a stimulus tea is—we know that treble the amount of our daily consumption would induce paralysis; why are we not terrified into a fear of both tea and coffee? Every time fresh oil is poured on fresh coal the same phenomenon presents itself; every time an eel is skinned he wriggles with ancestral vigor, and will not become "used to it;" and in like manner every time a fresh stimulus is applied to fresh nerve tissue, an article of food even. For we must not forget this: the tissue turns to-day is not the tissue burnt yesterday; the nerve particles stimulated into activity to-day will not be living to-morrow when fresh stimulus is applied. Change, incessant change, is the law of our being. Fresh food renews, fresh tissue; for fresh stimulus, fresh nerve; kept is always wriggling with eels, but the eels are strangers and can't get used to skinning.

Well—granting all the above—and our own views are not very different—what is the result? The great fact remains the same, that the evil of intemperance has overspread the whole of England and America, causing poverty, crime and misery to a degree which is impossible to magnify in words. Scarcely a family exists in the countries where the fiery distilled liquors are habitually used, which has not had one or more members almost utterly ruined, body, mind, and soul, by an inability to moderate the craving for the intoxicating cup.

Now, what shall we do? Granting that the *temperate* use of ardent spirits is not hurtful—that it is even beneficial—are we not paying too dearly for this benefit, if, as a consequence of it, every family must yield up a father, a mother, a brother, or a sister to utter destruction? That is the light in which the question presents itself to us. That is the mode of viewing it which has led parents to banish spirituous liquors entirely from the family circle—and which, on the same principle, has led many of our State Governments to pass stringent prohibitory laws.

It may be said, "Because a thing is abused, is no reason why it should not be carefully and properly used;" but that depends upon the amount of good derived from the use, as compared with the danger of, and amount of evil caused by, the abuse. If the liability to abuse, and the evils of said abuse, be very great, whereas the good is but small—or is of a kind that can be obtained from some safer source—then common sense obviously points to a restriction of the use on account of the great danger of the abuse of the commodity. It is upon this principle doubtless that St. Paul says—"*It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.*"

Therefore the question is not settled by proving that alcoholic drinks are even beneficial, taken in moderation. The benefit is to be weighed against the immense amount of poverty, crime, suffering, and sorrow which have been found inevitably to result from their use. If a father have four or five young sons he may conclude almost with the certainty of an arithmetical calculation, that the daily use of wine at his table will cause at least one of them to fall, and bring grief and dishonor upon his gray hairs. He must then balance the good the wine will do the others, against the harm it will do that one. And certainly if that good can be at all as well supplied by an extra allowance of "pudding," or other farinaceous food, he will gladly substitute that which is equally beneficial, and comparatively harmless, for an article which even if good as a servant, is so terribly tyrannical and destructive as a master. We are persuaded that these are the common sense and practical considerations which have made so many moderate and conservative men "teetotallers" and prohibitionists.

Dr. Beale.—The Supreme Court has refused Dr. Beale, the dentist, a new trial—though the sentence was found erroneous, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer directed to sentence him over again according to law.

THE RIOT SPIRIT.

It is very difficult to get at the exact truth in the matter of the Louisville Riot—both sides bringing forth very reasonable amount of honesty, and even from political opponents, to throw out the strongest facts for their opponents. Of course, we have to be on our guard against the fact that it is in women and children that the spirit of party is most bitter.

Mr. Editor: I was horrified at seeing in your Saturday's issue of the "Post" a letter of a Louisville lady, from Georgia, which I had read in the Louisville papers, and had forgotten, but which is a true picture of the fiery spirit of party. Mind, I do not say that the lady is, but it is by no means so flagrant, or out-rageous as your Boston correspondent's letter. I ought to know, for I am myself a Whig, and every third lady of my acquaintance is a Democrat, and I have seen, and felt, the excitement. The presence, I know, is an evil one, and that it is very natural the sober side of the church should sit on the other side of the church to oring as lady stained with tobacco as the gentleman, "but it was somewhat bitter." If your correspondent had been in Louisville the first place, he speaks of the anxiety of the populace, and then goes on to speak of Indian riots heard in Boston. The Protestant, that is the Whig, Boston, which has shipped into the market for a bottle, and throws carried to the south, which are rubbed with it just as you have rubbed your Indian riots, and which are being imbued by it. I, as a Democrat, and born of such a case in my life, and I know of several ladies that use a bottle in two and three weeks. I, for one, would be very much by truth in my mouth at the very time that I read your piece, which I should stand to swear that I had never seen the Democrat that some people should allow their credulity to be so shipped upon as to believe and publish such a tale. I have read and felt for years, though only at the moderate rate of two bottles a year; but I am willing to give up when I perceive that it is injurious. I have read and felt the delicious fragrance produced by excessive use of it to the prostration of the general health, and I believe that it cause much bodily indisposition. As to our being at parlor or in chamber, or until it stupefies the brain, that certainly is not my of that I can answer you.

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SNUFF-RUBBING.

We have received a letter from a lady in Alabama, in answer to an article in the Post on Snuff-Rubbing. We, of course, approve the sense of the writer, but cannot and must say that we believe it was that it is a woman of the delicacy and refinement of the lady in question.

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New Publications.

[illegible]

General News.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

[illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible]

Clippings.

[illegible]

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the America we have Liverpool dates to Saturday the 4th inst.

The news from the siege represents that everything will be prepared for a general action in the course of fifteen days.

The Russians have succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French Sappers.

The advices from the Crimea are to the 29th ult., and announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was telegraphed from London to Liverpool, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer, that the mails from the Baltic to the 31st of July had been received. They brought nothing of importance. The destruction of a few small batteries at Kotka is announced.

LONDON, Friday evening, Aug. 3.—There was a sudden rise to-day soon in the funds, followed by a reaction afterwards, and closing at ½ above yesterday's quotations. Government securities have risen to three per cent.

The corn crop of Portugal is abundant. The cholera is prevailing in Oporto.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 1st, says:—It is stated this afternoon, that General Letang, who had been sent by the French Government to Vienna, as the Austrian General Crenneville was to Paris, to form a military convention with Austria, but who returned at the same time that the Austrian General left Paris, sets out to-morrow for Vienna.

His journey is said to be in consequence of an autograph letter received by the Emperor Napoleon from the Emperor of Austria, and which letter was, in turn, occasioned by the communication which as I stated a few days ago, had been addressed by the Empress Dowager of Russia to the Archduchess Sophia of Austria. The same writer adds, on the 2nd: It is alleged, according to one version, that the Court of Russia has expressed, through the medium of the late Czar's widow, a willingness to accept the proposition of the Western Powers as interpreted by them on the Limitation question.

Another version, to which greater credit is attached, is, that Russia appears to be much more reasonable than hitherto. General Letang is said to be the bearer of the Emperor Napoleon's reply to the Emperor of Austria, touching the new phase of the Eastern question.

There is no confirmation of the report of an incursion into Georgia by Schamyl, and Gen. Mouravieff's retreat upon Tiflis.

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had official notification of the resumption of the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan, preparatory to an assault.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

It was telegraphed from London on Saturday noon, that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be raised; and also, that the Western Powers had received communications from Germany of startling interest.

The fortifications of the Allies are progressing in the Sea of Azoff.

The accounts from Constantinople say that Schamyl had descended the mountains, threatening the retrograde movements of the Russians.

In the Baltic there is no alteration in the position of the squadrons.

The Liverpool Northern News says:—

The correspondence carried on between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria is said to relate to new proposals for peace, which, at the instigation of Russia, are made by Austria to the Western Powers.

It is expected that General Regnault St. Jean d'Angely will be recalled. He has again quarrelled with General Pelissier, because the latter does not spare the Imperial Guard more than the other troops in the works of the trenches.

The St. Petersburg journals last received contain Prince Gortschakoff's review of the general position of affairs to the 10th of July. The General observes that the besiegers are opening new trenches, raising the height, and increasing the strength of the parapets of their batteries, and opening new embrasures; and that, on the other hand, his loss has been moderate, and that the 7th and 8th were very successful.

The Empress Dowager of Russia will, it is said, accompany the Prince of Prussia on his return to Berlin.

A telegraphic despatch from Warsaw, dated 29th July, says that the Russian Government has taken off the prohibition imposed some time ago, on the exportation of wheat from Poland into Austria.

The Russian accounts of recent operations in the Baltic pretend that the bombardment of Nystadt and Raum, took place under a flag of truce! The same accounts confirm the departure of the Russian army from before Kars, in the direction of Erzeroum.

It is stated at Constantinople that Omar Pacha would have resumed the command of the army in Asia, but that the Porte wished him to return to the Crimea. Omar Pacha had received the highest honors, and there never was any question about his retirement.

The French officers who have returned speak highly of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Russians.

A Constantinople correspondence of the 16th, in the *Presse*, says that Gen. Pelissier has turned all the newspaper correspondents out of Kamiesch, and sent them to Constantinople. The reason given for this measure is, that some of them had made public information regarding the works in the lines for the defence of Kamiesch, which ought to have been kept secret.

Rumors that Gen. Pelissier is about to resign, which have already been circulated without foundation, are again current. It is said that he was received by some regiments with cries of "Vive Canrobert," uttered so distinctly that he was obliged to notice them, and that he told the troops the only cry permissible under arms was "Vive l'Empereur."

Several German papers repeat the important news of the death of the Russian General Totleben. They all speak of Gen. Melnikoff as his successor as engineer-in-chief, charged with the defence of Sebastopol. It is also said that Prince Gortschakoff had sent for the Archbishop of Cherson and Tauris to come to Sebastopol in person to make an appeal to the religious zeal of the soldiers.

Vast preparations are in progress for some terrible blow in which the whole strength of the two great nations, France and England, will be put forth.

News from Sebastopol says the Allies are within forty yards of the ambuscades, palisades, &c., of the Russians in front of the Malakoff. Between these ambuscades and the Malakoff, is a further distance of one hundred and seventy yards, which the Allies must run in making the assault. From the ambuscades and the mouths of the trenches Russians and French shoot each other point blank. This trench labor may be considered, therefore, as nearly at an end.

Gen. Totleben, the engineer of Sebastopol, is said to have resumed his duties, in spite of the announcement that he had died of his wounds. The fact, however, is still uncertain.

The Allied expedition to the Putrid Sea, to destroy the bridge of Tchoungar, over which it has just been discovered that the provisions for the Crimea are sent, has failed. It is perhaps in view of a renewal of the attempt that the French Government has just chartered, at Marseilles, 20 small steamboats, for river navigation, capable of carrying 500 men each. These are to go to the Crimea, if their trial at sea succeeds. The object of this expedition is kept secret.

Rear Admiral Panfiloff has succeeded Admiral Nachimoff in the command of the sailors of the garrison and of the harbor of Sebastopol. The Invalide Russe states, with reference to the death of the Admiral, that he could never be prevailed upon to wear the ordinary soldier's cloak prescribed of late to the officers as a disguise, but always wore his Admiral's uniform, even when he went out on the works to reconnoitre the enemy with his glass. This he did on the evening of July 11, whilst standing on the Korniloff Bastion, and continued to do so in spite of the remonstrances of those around him. A ball plunged into a sack of earth near him, but in reply to the redoubled remonstrances of his friends, he only said, "They seem not to aim badly." A few minutes afterwards he was struck by a bullet in the temple; he was carried off senseless and remained so to his end.

In the course of July a great number of German physicians and surgeons have accepted service in Russia. They are to be attached to the Military Hospitals, and have been promised high salaries.

The Russian Government having ordered an immense quantity of powder to be conveyed from Wilna to Perekop, has offered very advantageous terms for that purpose, to the Polish owners of horses and cars. It engages to allow seven silver roubles per pood (about 36 lb.) or nearly £3 3s. per cwt. The contractors must engage to deliver the gunpowder in 21 days at Perekop.

The Emperor has conferred on a priest of the name of Jeroomonach Johann Sawinoff, the military Order of St. George, 4th class, for the following conduct:—

On the night of the 22d to 23d of March, in this year, the said Sawinoff encouraged and led on his countrymen at the moment when they were wavering under the attack of the enemy before the Kamtschatka Lunette. He appeared among them in his robes, with the crucifix in his hand; raising the latter, he cried with a loud voice, "Lord, save Thy people! Give our Orthodox Monarch the victory over his enemies!" Under the effect of this inspiration the troops rushed forward again and took the first and second lines of the trenches. He had further been active in conveying to the troops in the trenches the orders addressed to them by their commanding officer; whilst so doing, the lower part of the crucifix in his hand was shot away, and a hostile bayonet passed through his gown.

ENGLAND.—The Queen has sent a message to Parliament asking for additional provisions for the prosecution of the war, which resulted in the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing the issue of seven millions of Exchequer Bills.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question in Parliament touching the British enlistments in the United States, states that in order to prevent all possibility of a difficulty with the American Government, the British Government had stopped enlisting men at Halifax.

Sir George Brown, at Leamington, on Saturday, 28th ultimo, deprecated any change in the mode of officering the army, for it was precisely because the officers were gentlemen, that the men were so attached to them. He wished that the Committee of Inquiry had examined some French officers, who had associated with the English troops, and they would have found our Allies formed a very different estimate of the merit of our troops from that which had been formed by some of our own countrymen.

An undertaking has been started, under respectable auspices, called the British Slag Company, with a view of carrying out a method patented by Dr. W. B. Smith, of Philadelphia, for converting the slag, or refuse of iron works, into an indestructible material, capable of being applied to the various common uses for which stone or marble is at present employed. The capital of the Company is fixed at £120,000, in £5 shares.

A distinguished Polander named Count Zamoyski had arrived in London, having been invited hither by the Government. It is supposed the visit has some reference to the affairs of Poland, now under discussion in ministerial circles.

FRANCE.—The offers for the French loan amount to 3,600,000,000 francs.

In consequence of representations made by Count Prisocogny, the French Government and Boards of French Railways have given orders that all British sailors and officers passing through France shall in future be allowed to travel at the very reduced fares for which the French military are conveyed.

Prince Napoleon has just addressed a circular to the Presidents of Classes of the International Jury, on the subject of the award of recompenses, in which their attention is again called to the following passage in a previous circular:

"Every consideration of origin or of nationality, all remembrance of anterior recompenses, must be set aside by the judges of the universal competition now open."

The Paris correspondent of the Northern *Times*, under date of the 27th July, says:

Rumors have been current during the last few days of a misunderstanding about Sebastopol having broken out between the English and French Governments; but, on inquiry in the best-informed quarters, I find that it simply amounts to this:—England asked the French Government for its opinion on the question whether, in the event of Sebastopol not falling into the hands of the Allies, before the end of October, it would not be desirable, in order to preserve the troops from the terrible rigors of a Crimean winter, to give up the siege, remove the camps to near Constantinople, and recommence the siege early in the spring on an entirely new plan? The French Government answered that, though the plan suggested was not without its advantages, the withdrawal of the army from the Crimea, without the capture or destruction of Sebastopol, would create such a painful sensation in France that, for its part, it could not think of anything of the kind.

The English Cabinet, which, probably, had no fixed opinion on the point, did not say a word in defence of its question, and the matter dropped.

Apropos of Sebastopol, the Government here has given orders for 100,000 warm great-coats (*capotes*) to be made in Paris, without delay. This is considered an indication that the Allies will decidedly have to pass the winter in the Crimea. It is clear, however, that wherever the winter be passed great-coats will be required.

The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern, that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite disturbances in Italy. A certain degree of agitation had been remarked of late among the refugees on the continent, as if something favorable was expected to turn up for them, or as if they expected some important event shortly to take place.

SPAIN.—General O'Donnell had assumed the command of the third battalion of the national militia, and pronounced, on the occasion, a speech, which was greatly applauded by the corps. The theme chosen by the General was Liberty and the throne of Isabel IIad.

The official Gazette announces that the Government would receive, on the 28th of August next, tenders for the construction of electric telegraph lines all over Spain.

The rumors that Spain would send a contingent force to the Crimea are considered doubtful. It is reported also that in so doing, she would ask for a territorial guarantee, including Cuba.

French intrigue has broken off the projected marriage of Adelbert of Bavaria with the Spanish Princess.

ITALY.—Our Liverpool correspondent has private advices from Lombardy and Venice indicating that important events are nearly ripe.

The statement that the King of Naples begged for the presence of Austrian troops is contradicted. The rumor is current that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements.

AUSTRIA.—Archduke Charles Louis has been appointed Governor of Tyrol. Family influence and intrigue are actively at work. The Austrian Archduchess Sophia, instigated by a letter from the dowager Empress of Russia, has been acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peace, and the latter wrote an autograph letter to Napoleon, who sent General Letang with an autograph reply to Vienna. The contents of the letters are profoundly secret.

A letter from Cracow says the Austrian troops have been collected in two masses, one of which is stationed in Bohemia and Moravia, and the other in Styria. The assembling of an Austrian army in Bohemia and Moravia proves that the relations between Austria and Russia are not yet perfectly clear; and, on the other hand, it is true that the troops in the Principalities have been reduced. As to the army in Styria, it is evidently only a reserve for the army of Italy, which has lately been reinforced.

GERMANY.—The King has dissolved the second Chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

SWITZERLAND.—An earthquake has destroyed the village of Viege.

THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.—ERZEROUM, July 3rd.—Yeni-keni, a village distant about eighteen leagues from Erzeroum, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, has been occupied by a Russian division composed of four battalions of infantry, and 3,500 Cossacks, six regiments of cavalry, and eighteen pieces of artillery, in all about 12,000 men.

TREBIZOND, July 22nd.—Kalis Pacha left this place for Erzeroum on the 16th instant, taking with him volunteers for the army.

In consequence of the disbanding of the Bashi Bazouks, the army of Kars was reduced, it was reported, to 15,000 men. There was a great want of cavalry. The deserters from General Beatson's corps were pillaging the villages of the Dardanelles, and it was said that the gallant General was desirous of sending the men to the Crimea.

The Allies had agreed to permit vessels of commerce to enter the habor of Kertsch, and to take in cargoes of corn, on condition that they left one third of their freights at each point as should be indicated to them by the Allies.

THE CRIMEA.—July 15.—To-day, heavy firing between the Malakoff and the advanced French batteries.

Last night the Russians made a sortie from the Malakoff on the French working party. The affair lasted nearly an hour, the Russians being repulsed. The French have pushed their works so close to the Malakoff, that a man may throw a stone into the Russian works. The Abattis is described as truly formidable; it is formed of the trunks of oak and beech.

July 16.—Heavy firing last night and this morning; never were both parties more thoroughly in earnest than at present. The exchange of shot and shell is almost incessant; it seems probable that the Russians have an organized system of transport for the supply of ammunition.

The French are sanguine of being able to reach the shipping from the new batteries at the White works. Our batteries near the quarries is almost ready. Our casualties of late have not been many. Twenty officers have fallen since Lieut. Mansel. There is little sickness.

July 17th—Another sortie from the Malakoff was made last night, which only lasted a quarter of an hour. Heavy firing all night. The French talk of being ready for another assault in about a fortnight.

A private despatch, dated Konigsberg, the 30th July, announces that news received at St. Petersburg from the Crimea, states that Prince Gortschakoff had published an order of the day, thanking the inhabitants of Bessarabia and New Russia for their patriotism, and, at the same time, announcing to them the arrival of the 7th and 15th divisions of the army from Bender and Odessa.

The Turkish army is in a manner blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks occupy the entire plain of Kars, but no new attack has been made since the affair of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division at Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Tenikeni to march on Erzeroum.

July 21.—General Simpson telegraphs:—Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alucka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting the Sardinians upon the left bank of the Tchernaya, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, whilst the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army.

July 28.—Gortschakoff telegraphs:—Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff bastion. We replied with vigor.

July 30.—Gortschakoff telegraphs:—There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance.

It was telegraphed from Constantinople on the 26th, that the Bashi Bazouks had murdered General Beatson; but Lord Panmure, in Parliament, positively contradicted the report.

The French Government has chartered 27 small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzeroum, and to be retiring, but this is considered very doubtful.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The details of Indian news are published to June 26th. Profound peace reigns in India, and commercial prospects are again more favorable. There is no material improvement in the advices from China. The reverse of the insurgents were considered but temporary. The frigate Vandalia called for Manilla June 2nd.

The Indian Mail has arrived. There is no improvement in Chinese affairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 3.—Messrs. Dennistoun & Co.'s circular quotes the prices of Cotton as a trifle lower, ranging from 1-16 to ⅛d. The market closed steady at this decline. The sales of the week have been 35,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and 4,000 for export. The quotations are as follows: Uplands fair, 6⅞d.; middlings, 6d.

BREADSTUFFS.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—The market is generally unchanged. The prices, though easier, are not quotably lower. White Wheat is quoted at 11s. 9d. a 12s. 3d.; Red Wheat, 10s. a 11s. 3d. Western Canal Flour, 35s. a 40s.; Ohio Flour, 41s. a 42s. White Corn, 44s.; Yellow and Mixed, 37s. 6d. The market was heavy. The accounts from the crops were favorable, though some rain had fallen.

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular quotes the provision market as generally unchanged.

In beef there are more sellers than buyers. Pork steady with a limited demand. Lard is also steady and unchanged. Bacon firm.

NAVAL STORES.—The Brokers' circular quotes Rosin steady at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d. for common, and Spirits Turpentine 33s. 6d.

[illegible]

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Aug. 3.—Baring Bros. & Co.'s circular quotes [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Aug. 3.—The money market [illegible] Consols closed at 91⅛ [illegible]

American Securities [illegible] United States 6's (bonds) [illegible] Pennsylvania 5's [illegible] Maryland 5's (bonds) [illegible] Virginia 6's [illegible] Illinois Central [illegible] Michigan Central R. R., [illegible]

Freights have slightly declined.

NEWS ITEMS.

EMIGRANT WEALTH.—At Castle Garden, an account is kept of the money each emigrant brings—all specie, of course. Since August 1st, 1855, emigrants have arrived, and confessed to a total specie means of $72,995, being $44.56 for every man, woman, and child. The Germans bring the most, their average on confession is $60 for every soul landed. The probability is, that the emigrants bring more than they confess, and that a fair average would be $100 for Germans, $30 for Irish, and $60 for others.

JUST.—An Irishman was detected in Lawrence, Massachusetts, a few nights since, girdling and mutilating the shade trees on the Common. He was arrested, and carried before Judge Stevens, who sentenced him to twelve months imprisonment in the House of Correction. The Lawrence Courier remarks with truth: "He deserves the punishment, severe though it may seem. Nobody but a dirty dog will wilfully mutilate a tree belonging to public grounds, and planted for the public benefit."

MECHANICS FOR RUSSIA.—Mr. George Hamlin, a machinist, and for a long time a foreman at Winans' machine shops, together with some five other Baltimore mechanics, started recently for New York, en route for Russia, where they go to take charge of important positions on the great Russian railroad. A half dozen other Baltimore machinists are already in England on their way out, and some 25 or 30 altogether will be sent out. All the Englishmen formerly employed in Russia have been compelled to quit their situations on account of the war, and their places are to be supplied in a great measure by Americans.—*Sun.*

AN ENGLISH SLAVEHOLDER.—Lord Brougham has presented a petition to the British House of Lords, praying for the removal of the present Lord High Commissioner, on the ground that he owns a plantation and slaves in Dutch Guinea.

UNIFORM FOR RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.—The conductors on the New York and Erie Railroad have adopted a uniform; it is appropriate and becoming, not unlike that of the New York police. The buttons bear the emblem of a miniature locomotive, and the word "Conductor." The example might, with advantage, be followed by conductors on other roads.

PRINTING IN ARABIC.—Setting up Arabic type is quite a different affair from setting up English; the different pieces of type amounting, as the printer informs us, to *eighteen hundred!* How the compositors can remember their arrangements and order in the boxes before them, it is hard to conceive. Most of the letters, twenty-nine in number, have a different form as they occur at the beginning, middle, or end of a word, and on connecting, so that twenty-nine letters may be quadrupled to give the whole number of types which represent them.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT BY A LADY.—A lady recently walked up and down Mount Washington, from the Notch side, on a wager of one thousand dollars, and won the wager.

SARATOGA.—Doubtless, of the thousands who resort to Congress Springs, at Saratoga, during the "heated term," and quaff its waters, few know anything of its history. Congress Spring was discovered in 1792, by John Taylor Gilman, of Exeter, New Hampshire, then member of Congress, and subsequently Governor of New Hampshire. While gunning, he came upon the stream, issuing from a fissure in a rock. The singularity of its appearance attracted his attention; the water was drank, the mineral qualities discovered, and, being a member of Congress, he gave it the name of Congress Spring.

SECOND GROWTH OF WHEAT.—On some land near this town, says the Winchester Virginian, may be seen the unusual spectacle of the second growth of wheat, from the stubble of the gathered crop. Some stalks shown to us were between one and two feet high, and exhibited imperfectly formed heads of about half the common size. Stubble thus grown up was in a green condition at harvest, and the recent growth, if we mistake not, is the result of the recent rains.

RATHER "FRENCHY."—A letter from Paris, says:—"An individual, condemned some time ago to ten years' hard labor for robbing a church, having served out his time, and having, by good conduct, recovered his reputation, was last week married, at the age of [illegible]. He retired for the night when a scream was heard and the bride fainted. She had seen upon her husband's shoulder, in deeply branded letters, the horrible word 'sacrilege.' When she recovered her senses, it was found she had lost her reason."

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Annual Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society is to be held this year at Elmira, Chemung county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of October. The official announcement states the grounds, comprising upwards of sixteen acres, have been conveniently arranged for the occasion. The amount of premiums offered exceeds $8,000. Governor Wright, of Indiana, will deliver the Annual Address.

THE DEEPEST MINE.—The Esolschacht mine at Kuttenberg, in Bohemia, now inaccessible, is said to have been deeper than any other mine, being no less than 3,778 feet below the surface—a depth only 150 feet less than the height of Vesuvius, and eight times greater than the height of the pyramid of Cheops, or the cathedral of Strasburg. The base of the salt works at Minden, in Prussia, is 2,231 feet deep, and 1,992 feet below the level of the sea.

A PORTABLE STOVE.—A new portable stove is described in the London Morning Journal. It is made of thin wrought iron, without any flue, and may be used upon any table or in any room. The fuel employed is cocoanut stearine in cakes, burnt by means of six wicks introduced into each cake, the cake fitting into a tin dish, made exactly to contain it. No smoke is produced, and the stove is capable of boiling, baking and broiling, and the whole is comprised in a cube of about 16 inches. The cost of fuel burnt is at the rate of one penny per hour, a cake lasting eight hours.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—In a late "Paris letter," we find the following curious statement: "Toward the middle of the last century, an individual of the age of 22 years was condemned to the hulks for life. It was then the custom, or at any rate in this case was the humor of the Court, to pronounce the sentence for the term of 99 years. The criminal has undergone his somewhat prolonged confinement; and a few days ago was set at liberty; though bent double, and almost bowed down to his knees, he is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He attains, next month, his 121st birthday."

THREE MILES OF OATS.—The farmers in one of the towns of Penobscot county, Me., have their oats sown in such a manner as to form a continuous field three miles long. It is estimated that the crop of the above three miles will reach six thousand bushels.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—A chart has recently been executed by M. Charlambert, a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Paris. It is designed to show the distribution of great men over the soil of France. It appears that La Mancha has produced the greatest poets, philosophers, historians and artists. The regions near the North Sea have been most fertile in generals; while orators, physicians, naturalists and inventors have sprung up on the shores of the Mediterranean. Politicians and lawyers, like ill weeds, naturally come from all parts.

BAPTIST STATISTICS.—The Baptist Almanac for 1856, contains a table, from which it appears that there are in the United States, connected with the Baptist denomination, 522 associations, 10,488 churches, 6,887 ordained ministers, 592 licentiates, and 842,660 members. The number of baptisms in 1854, was 73,727. Adding the "irregular" Baptists, such as Anti-Mission Baptists, Free Will Baptists, Seventh Day Baptists, &c., to the above, the number of members is increased to 1,261,050.

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY.—The Trumbull (Ohio) Democrat, of the 28th ultimo, says:—"On last Tuesday morning, Mrs. Edwards, wife of William Edwards, living near Mercer, Ohio, while making the bed on which her children had slept the previous night, found coiled up at the foot of it a large black snake. He looked up as though he had had a good night's rest, and when awakened showed some anxiety to get up. He was despatched immediately."

Lyford C. Hill, of Gilmantown, N. H., the father of the little girl who, it is pretended, is charmed with a black snake, having been driven out of Boston, has been taken in charge by Barnum. The little girl and big snake are in New York, and will shortly be exhibited.

Rev. J. L. Hatch has been dismissed from the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Gloucester, Mass., the council declining to recommend him as a minister. The case is a novel and peculiar one. Mr. Hatch entertained very liberal views in reference to dancing and other amusements, and is said to have intimated the probability that Christ participated in the dancing at the wedding in Cana of Galilee. The affair occasions some excitement.

The trial of J. B. Hamilton, dentist, and Charles Seaford, Homœopathic physician, is now progressing at Auburn, N. Y., on the charge of having violated the person of Miss Laura Van Hoover, while under the influence of some etherized or stupefying mixtures, at the house of the physician.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, of the 9th inst., says: "A gentleman in this city purchased a squash yesterday for his table, and when it was opened it was found to contain a seed which had sprouted, and bore several leaves upon the sprout. We saw the seed and sprout last evening, and pronounce them quite a phenomenon. On what principle of germination this can be accounted for, we are at a loss to determine; yet there they were, the sprout and leaves, inside the squash, giving evidence of vigorous vegetable life."

POLITICAL NEWS.

MAINE.—A mass Republican Convention assembled on the 14th inst. Senators Hale and Bell, of New Hampshire, and Wade, of Ohio, were among the speakers. Dr. Nourse, of Bath, was elected President.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, considered that the only issue before the people was slavery. He was in favor of the Union, but would rather see it go to pieces than sacrifice the first principle of freedom.

Ex-Governor Cleveland, (formerly Democrat) of Connecticut, followed in the same strain.—He thought dissolution impossible, and violently denounced the Administration.

Mr. Hale made a characteristic speech, and resolutions were adopted, declaring human freedom paramount to all political questions; that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and ought to be abolished; that freedom to Kansas Nebraska ought to be restored. Gov. Morrell was recommended for re-election, and a resolution was passed in favor of the Maine Law. Ten or twelve thousand persons were present.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Republican Fusion Convention met in Boston, on the 16th inst., Hon. C. Goodrich in the Chair.

Speeches were made by Samuel Hoar, Richard H. Dana, Amasa Walker, Elizur Wright, and others.

Resolutions to the following effect were passed:—

Resolved, That the time has come for the people of Massachusetts to act in concert with the friends of freedom throughout the country, with a view of restraining the alarming encroachments of slavery.

Resolved, That as a means to this end, there should be an assemblage of the people of the Commonwealth in mass convention.

A committee was appointed to carry out this resolution.

The meeting was not numerously attended, but was highly respectable and quite enthusiastic.

The opponents of the Maine Law have issued a call for a State Convention, preliminary to a political campaign.

KENTUCKY.—Official returns from 74 counties in Kentucky, and the reported majorities from remaining counties, reduce the majority of Morehead (Know Nothing) for Governor, to 4,200.

The election in the Fourth Ward of Louisville, on the 15th inst., for Councilman, resulted in the success of the Know Nothing candidate without opposition.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the Sixth Congressional District, of North Carolina, R. C. Puryear, Know Nothing, has 300 majority over Scales, Democrat.

J. L. Clingman, Democrat, in the Eighth District, has 1,495 majority.

KANSAS.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom, of July 28, gives the following account of an armed invasion into the territory:

We learn that a party of some thirty pro-slavery men met at Hickory Point, ten miles south of this place, the other day, and made a move to drive off the free State voters. They were soon outnumbered by resident free State citizens, who met and resolved to sustain their homes to the last extremity. The pro-slavery men retired from the field and thus matters rested until Thursday night last, when an armed body of seventy-five or eighty Missourians were found encamped in a piece of wood in that locality. Each was charged with a rifle, a pair of revolvers, and a bowie knife. On Friday forenoon they continued in the vicinity, apparently waiting for additions to their numbers. It is reported that they declare their mission to be to drive every free State citizen from the vicinity. Whether their purposes extend any further than this, we have no information.—There is no doubt of the facts, as an express, well-known to us personally, has come to secure relief.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that the Supreme Court of the Territory gave an opinion on the 8th inst., fully sustaining the legality of the acts of the Legislature. Three Judges compose the Court, two of whom are Southern men, Elmore and Lecompte, and one a Northerner, Johnson. This opinion emanates from Judges Elmore and Lecompte. It was written by Lecompte. Judge Johnson dissented to the propriety of the Court's giving an opinion. He is the Free Soil Judge from Ohio, and is a strong friend of Reeder. Elmore has been removed by President Pierce for being concerned in the Pawnee City land speculation. On joint ballot the Legislature has fixed the permanent seat of Government at Lecompton, a place on the Kansas river, about sixty miles from Westport, named after Judge Lecompte, and laid out and owned by a company of speculators. Before the passage of the measure shares could have been bought for one hundred dollars. Next day they could not be had for less than a thousand. This evening men are considered worth $10,000 who, last evening, were considered worth nothing. To-day, men are regarded as good for fifty thousand dollars, who yesterday were regarded as good for several hundred less than nothing. What is it that fickle fortune will not do for lucky people? The free State settlers are fast organizing and drilling as military companies for mutual defence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Know Nothing State Council met at Charleston on the 17th inst., and abolished the Catholic test, and now allows any native to join the order, who will renounce all civil and religious allegiance to any foreign potentate. The Council opposes any infringement of the existing rights of naturalized citizens.

ALABAMA.—Winston has been elected by a majority of about 11,000.

The American party has secured the election of Judge in the Second District of Mobile, by a large majority over all.

TEXAS.—The advices from Galveston contain partial returns of the recent election in Texas, indicating the success of Gov. Pease, the Democratic candidate.

Peter H. Bell, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Second District, has been elected.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Quitman accepts the nomination for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of Mississippi, on condition that he shall be understood to advocate the following policy of Government, viz.: Resistance to all legislation directly or indirectly hostile to the institution of slavery, which he considers a natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races when in contact; the acquisition of Cuba as the only means of preserving slavery in that Island, and ultimately in the United States; and the encouragement, by all proper means, by the Government, of the diffusion of American principles, in the gradual absorption of Mexican and other territories South. He is also of the opinion that no national organization will help the South, and consequently that she must help herself.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—The editor of the Nebraska News says he fabricated the story of slavery having been introduced in Nebraska, and that his purpose was to get that territory brought into notice, in which he has succeeded beyond his desires. He adds:

"There is as much effort being made by slaveholders to introduce slavery into Nebraska to-day, as the theologians are at present putting forth to drive a camel through the optic of a cambric needle; and there is as much danger of its being legalized in Nebraska, as there is of good sense becoming common among the two extremes," or, we may add, honesty and truth in the "*Nebraska News.*"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic county meeting of Carbon, Pa., has adopted a resolution declaring that the efforts of Governor Reeder, in Kansas, to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, merit the approbation of every true lover of the Union, and prove him to be what he was always known, a high toned National Democrat.

The Allegheny and Franklin County Whig Conventions have taken action looking towards a fusion of the Whig and Republican State Conventions.

OHIO POLITICS.—The newspapers published in the German language, and circulated among the German population of Ohio, are divided thus in reference to the election of Governor of that State: for Medill, Dem., seven papers at Cleveland, Columbus, Tiffin, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Dover and Holmes county, with an aggregate circulation of 8,450 copies; for Chase, Republican, six papers, at Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, and Sandusky, with an aggregate circulation of 12,480 copies.

The Mass State Convention of the Whigs and Americans opposed to Salmon P. Chase for Governor, met in the city of Columbus, on the 9th inst. Hon. Wm. Standberry addressed the Convention in a pro-slavery speech. He said the Southern people owned slaves only in name. Massachusetts was the real owner, and reaped the fruits of their labor in exchange for her granite and ice. Ex-Governor Allen Trimble was nominated for Governor.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat, says, in the county election for the offices of Assessor and Assistant Circuit Attorney, which the Know Nothings so stoutly contested, the Democrats have been victorious by an overwhelming majority. In the city alone, the Democratic candidates are more than twelve hundred ahead, and there is no doubt but that the county will add largely to this majority.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Johnson, Dem., according to the Nashville Union, has about 2,000 majority for Governor, and the same paper says that, as far as heard from, the Democrats have lost four members of the State Legislature and gained nine, leaving a nett gain of five. If there are no other changes, the American party will have two majority in the next Legislature. To Congress, four Democrats, one Whig and five Americans are elected. In the 4th District General Cullom, who voted against the Kansas bill in the last Congress, is defeated, the total vote standing 5864 for Cullom, American, to 5,966 for Savage, Dem.

A SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.—Mr. J. E. Thompson, of Georgia, on a visit with his family to Fort Edward, Washington county, N. York, was cited to appear before Judge Gibson soon after his arrival, and to produce the person of an alleged slave Emily, complained of as in possession of said Thompson. Mr. T. appeared, having with him a colored girl of about twenty years, and answered to the complaint that she was not restrained of her liberty, but had been informed previous to starting upon the journey that she would be free to leave him if she desired, upon arriving in the free States; that she had no desire to leave him, but preferred to return to her southern home. No one appearing to prosecute the writ, the Judge discharged the same. The girl Emily had not been consulted previous to the preferment of the complaint.

THE INDIANA BLACK LAW.—Judge Borden recently decided, in the case of a colored person, by the name of Brown, that the law prohibiting "negroes and mulattoes" from coming into the State, being highly penal, must be construed strictly. The State must prove that the offending person is either a full-blooded African, or exactly half white and half black, which is a mulatto. This the State could not do, and so Brown went on his way rejoicing.

HARVEST SECURED.—The wheat crop along the line of the Central Railroad, between Rochester and Buffalo, New York, is said to be all harvested and housed.

FASHIONS WILLIAMSON'S PETITION TO THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We find in the Pittsburg Journal a copy of the petition of Passmore Williamson to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It is very full and clear—bearing evidently the marks of the sound and clear intellect of our distinguished fellow-citizen, and able lawyer, W. M. Meredith, late Secretary of the Treasury. The application is put principally on the ground that a United States Court has no jurisdiction in such a case—had no right therefore to award the writ in question—that Williamson was not bound to make reply thereto—that the reply made was conclusive and not traversable—that the whole proceedings of Judge Kane, including the commitment for contempt, were absolutely *coram non judice*—that the commitment was arbitrary, illegal and void—and that the petitioner is justified in looking with confidence to the authorities of his native State to vindicate her rights by restoring his liberty. He therefore asks for a writ directed to Charles Hortz, the keeper of said prison, commanding him to bring before your honorable Court, the body of your petitioner, to do and abide such order as your Honorable Court may direct.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots Of DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14, and 16 Ann Street, New York.
Of FEDERHEN & Co., Boston, Mass.
Of MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala.
Of J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La.
Of HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md.
Of F. HAGAN & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Of S. W. PEASE & Co., 28 West 4th St. Cincinnati.
Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money remitted directly by themselves, or through their authorized travelling agents.

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY McHENRY & BELL, STOCK AND BILL BROKERS.
No. 100 Walnut Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing steady:

[illegible]

The common belief that the hair ceases to reproduce or hold hands in [illegible] and of variance with the known principles which govern its growth. Each hair is a hollow tube, through which there is a constant circulation maintained by the blood which circulates in minute veins to the glands or vessels which secrete the hair. By this circulation the hair is nourished and held fast, its glossy color and vigor are preserved. [illegible] Sold by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, 84 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by their agents in all the cities, towns, villages, and country stores throughout the United States.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

Persons laboring under this distressing malady will find the Vegetable Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and although prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits they will be found of especial benefit to all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. [illegible] Sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country. Address Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price: single box, $1; two, $5; twelve, $24.

THE APPROACHING BABY SHOW.—We learn that Colonels Barnum and Wood design, should their baby-show enterprise prove successful, to offer premiums to well-dressed gentlemen. In this event, competitors for the prizes, will obtain their clothing from the cheap and fashionable establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, 111 Chestnut Street, corner of Franklin Place.

PEACHES AND OTHER FRUITS if eaten to excess occasion Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints; the best remedy for which is Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It is certain, safe and pleasant, efficacious in curing either adults or children. It is prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, and for sale by their agents throughout the country.

WILKIN'S AMIELET will restore, preserve, and cleanse the hair. It is no barber's, self-styled professor's, or unknown individual's preparation like the innumerable impostors and good-for-nothing humbugs of the day. The Amielet, well known as a sure preventive for the hair restoring power and other virtues, was invented by Dr. S. M. Elliott, the well known Oculist of New York, who has kindly presented me with the recipe with permission to bring it before the public. Price 50 cents. Sold by Barnes & Tourtelot, 24 Chestnut Street, Philada. Druggists generally throughout the country, and at the principal depot, 44 Maiden Lane, New York.
M. WILKIN.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1855.

REMARKS.—The weather has been clear and pleasant since our last notice. And trade generally has been more active, among the Dry Goods houses particularly, there has been more much more animation, a number of Southern and Western merchants having arrived and commenced laying in their Fall supplies. Bark has been rather more inquired after. Breadstuffs have been in steady demand, with continued light receipts and reduced stocks. Prices of Flour, Meal, Wheat and Corn are well maintained. Oats have been arriving very freely, and prices have considerably declined. The Cotton market is quiet, but prices have been sustained by the light stock arriving here and in neighboring ports—the receipts being very small—barely equal to the daily wants of the manufacturers. Fish is unchanged. Hemp and Hides are in good demand at full rates. Indigo is looking up. The Iron market continues firm, but the transactions are limited. Lead is scarce. In Lumber the transactions have been to a moderate extent. Coffee has been arriving quite freely, but prices have advanced. Sugar and Molasses are in good demand, and holders have succeeded in realizing a further advance. In Naval Stores and Oils there are no changes to notice. Provisions are in better demand, and for Bacon rather higher prices have been obtained. Rice is held firmly. Salt is advancing. Seeds are dull. In Wool, the sales have been to a moderate extent at full rates. Freights are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, but prices are well maintained in consequence of the continued light supplies and the reduced stock on sale. The demand for shipment has been limited, and the transactions only comprise 3,000 bbls at $9 per bbl for standard and fair brands, $9.25 for Brandywine, and $9.50a10 for extra, including 500 bbls made from Spring Wheat on terms not made public. There has been a moderate inquiry for home consumption, within the range of the same quotations. The market is now nearly bare of Rye Flour. Small sales at $7. The stock of Corn Meal is light, and holders firm at the advance noted in our last report. Sales of 500 bbls Pennsylvania at $4.50 per bbl, and 1,000 bbls Brandywine at $4.75.

Inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 16th inst.

Barrels	Superfine		5,408
Do	Fine		61
Do	Middlings		36
Do	Rye		9
Do	Corn Meal		111
Condemned		Do	2
		Total	5,661

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat during the past week have been quite moderate. There has been a good demand for milling, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 40a45,000 bushels at $1.90a1.95 per bushel for inferior and prime Southern and Pennsylvania red, mostly at $1.90, afloat, for the latter description, and $1.98a2.05 for white. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales of new at $1.10 a1.20, and old at $1.25a1.27. Corn is scarce; sales of 5,000 bushels yellow at 95c. afloat. 3,500 bushels mixed Western Corn sold at 94a95c. afloat. Oats continue to arrive very freely, and the demand is quite moderate—sales of 25,000 bushels new Delaware at 40a43 cents per bushel, one lot at something higher, closing at 40c., and some inferior quality at 37a38c.

PROVISIONS.—There has been rather more inquiry for all descriptions, and prices are firmer. Sales of 500 bbls Mess at $19.87½a20 per bbl, cash and on time. The market is bare of Prime. Beef is unchanged. Small sales of City Mess, for ship stores, at $16.50, cash. Bacon—There has been a good inquiry, and prices are firmer.—Sales of 150 tcs Hams at 11½a13½ cts per lb for plain and fancy canvassed, as to quality; 300 casks Sides at 10½a11c, and Shoulders at 8½a9½ cts, cash and on time, now held firmly at our highest quotations, which is an advance of ½c. In Dry, Salted, and Pickled Meats, there is but little stock to operate in. 100 casks Sides in dry salt were sold at 9½a10 cts. on time, which is an improvement, and 130 casks Shoulders at 8½c, cash. Lard—The market is nearly bare, but the demand has been limited. Sales of 200 tcs and bbls good and prime quality at 11½a12c; some inferior at 11½ cts, and kegs at 12½ per lb. Green Lard is scarce. Butter—Continues to come in very slowly, and is in fair demand. Solid packed sells at 11a16 cts, and Roll at 16a18c.

AMERICAN FABRICS.—Trade has now commenced in good earnest. The jobbers, who, until within a few days past stood aloof, watching the movements and changes of trade, are purchasing now freely, and among the importers and commission men there is more activity. The distant jobbers are buying with much freedom, and the number in market is larger than ever before, on account of many purchasers here for the first time.

BARK.—There has been more inquiry for Quercitron, and the stock is light. Sales of 50 hhds No 1 at $37 per ton. Sales of Spanish at $13a15 per cord, and Chestnut at $10 per cord.

BEESWAX.—The demand is limited. Sales of good yellow at 26a28c per lb, cash.

CANDLES.—Prices are unchanged. There are good demands for Adamantine, and further sales of 300 boxes have been made at 20a22c per lb, 4 mos. Sperm are held at 38a40c.

COAL.—The receipts continue large, from both the Schuylkill and Lehigh region, and free shipments are going from Richmond and Bristol. Cargo sales of Schuylkill White Ash at $4.25a4.50, and Red Ash at $4.50a4.75 per ton, free on board. Allegheny Bituminous Coal continues exceedingly dull. Two cargoes sold at $4 per bushel.

COFFEE.—The receipts have been large since our last report, comprising three cargoes of Rio, one of Laguayra and two small imports of St. Domingo. The demand is active and prices ½c higher. Sales of 5,000 bags Rio at 11a12c; some Laguayra at 11½, and St. Domingo at 9½c per lb, on time.

COPPER.—Is dull, and the sales of English Sheathing and Yellow Metal have been only in a small way at our former quotations.

COTTON.—The receipts and stocks continue very small, but the manufacturers continue to purchase cautiously, and the market has been quiet. Prices, however, are well maintained. Sales of 500 bales Upland and New Orleans within the range of 9½a12c per lb, on time, including some samples at our lowest quotations.

We annex our tables of Receipts and Stocks, Exports to Great Britain and France, made up to latest mail dates, showing a deficit in receipts at the ports of 89,093 bales; deficit in export to Great Britain 33,609 bales; Increase to France 78,991 bales. Stocks in all the ports 133,639 bales against 136,815 bales at the same period last year:

	Receipts since Sept. 1.		Stock on Hand and on Shipboard.	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.
New Orleans	1,266,663	1,387,131	28,479	30,239
Mobile	447,799	501,033	24,561	25,354
Florida	131,851	155,013	237	1,211
Texas	79,184	105,076	2,019	15,632
Savannah	302,453	311,035	3,392	1,992
Charleston	428,469	408,174	8,266	13,859
North Carolina	26,123	21,000		
Virginia	24,404	28,862		
New York			43,000	13,967
Total	2,761,336	2,996,519	132,098	136,815
Decrease	89,093		27,717	

	Exp'td to Gt. Brit.		Exp'd to France	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.
New Orleans	765,939	797,727	177,953	170,287
Mobile	191,266	226,069	111,764	56,410
Florida	25,900	43,083	5,398	1,361
Texas	9,720	9,923	1,276	4,474
Savannah	178,862	96,362	3,108	8,577
Charleston	201,449	190,190	70,081	25,304
North Carolina				
Virginia		335		
New York	197,919	270,335	36,000	53,499
Other Ports	3,190	7,236		
Total	1,591,036	1,501,036	465,357	330,266
Increase			78,091	
Decrease	33,609			

The market has been sustained by the light receipts remaining in this and the other ports of the United States, barely sufficient to meet the daily requirements of a fair home demand, and a moderate inquiry for export.

During the last two weeks of July, there were some reports of too much rain in certain sections of South Carolina, Alabama and Texas, but for the days past we have heard no complaints, and believe the crop prospects to be very favorable.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There has been a fair trade doing. Small sales of Soda Ash at 3½a3¾c; Sal Soda at 2½c; Refined Camphor at 30c; Opium at $4½a5 per lb, 6 mos; Tumeric at 3¼c; some Castor Oil and two cargoes Saint Domingo Logwood, on terms not made public.

FEATHERS.—Are firmer. Small sales of good Western at 50a55c per lb, short time.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel continues quite limited, but prices are unchanged. Sales in lots from store at $20.50a21 per bbl for large No 1; $7.75 for medium No 2's; $8.50a8.75 for large No 3's, and $6.50 for small. In Codfish and Herring the sales have been unimportant.

FRUIT.—There have been no further arrivals of foreign. A cargo of Palermo Oranges and Lemons, which arrived at the close of last week, has mostly been disposed of from the wharf, on terms not made public. Dried Fruit is scarce. Pine Apples range from $5a8 per 100, as in quality. Green Apples are plenty and dull at $1a2 per bbl.

HEMP.—Prices are looking up in consequence of the unfavorable accounts of the growing crops. About 300 bales Dew Rot and Heckled sold last week, and 131 since on private terms.

HIDES.—An import of 4,300 Laguayra has arrived, which was previously contracted for a neighboring market. A cargo of African which arrived at the close of last week, has also been shipped to another market.

HOPS.—Continue in limited request. Small sales of new Eastern and Western at 21a23c per lb.

INDIGO.—Is held with more firmness, and there has been more inquiry. Sales of Bengal at $1.25a1.30, and Caraccas at 95a$1.05 per lb, 6 mos.

IRON.—The market has been very quiet since our last notice, but prices are firm. Sales of 2,000 tons in lots No 1 Anthracite at $26a27 per ton, 6 mos; No 2 at $25a25, and No 3 at $23a23.50. A sale of Forge at $22. Scotch Pig is held at $31a32, 6 mos, but buyers refuse to pay these figures. There is a fair demand for Bar and Boiler Iron at former rates.

LEAD.—The stock is nearly exhausted. A sale of 1,000 pigs Spanish was made on private terms, and one lot at $6.31½, cash.

LEATHER.—There is a good demand for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather at full rates.

LUMBER.—There is a steady trade doing, without change in prices. Sales of 400,000 Laths in lots at $1.50 per M. Southern Yellow Pine Sap Boards are dull and sell very slowly at $12a15 per M.

MOLASSES continues in demand, but there is very little stock here to operate in, and prices have advanced 2c per gallon. A cargo of Trinidad sold at 32c, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin has been in better demand, but supplies come forward slowly. About 1,000 bbls sold in lots at $1.72½a1.80 per barrel for common, and $2a3 for Soap. 200 bbls Pitch sold from vessel at $1.75, and a lot of Tar at $3. Spirits of Turpentine has been unsettled. Small sales at 42a44 cents per gallon, closing at the latter figure.

OILS.—There is a moderate inquiry for Sperm and Whale at full rates. 100 bbls Natural Whale sold at 75c, on time. Linseed Oil is firm at the advance made last week. Lard Oil meets a limited inquiry. Sales of Summer and Spring at 92c, on time. Red Oil is scarce.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending the 13th inst.:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lb Bone.
Edgartown,	30	700	
Nantucket,	80	15	
Total for the week,	110	715	
Previously,	51,151	108,910	1,615,000
From Jan. 1 to date,	58,261	109,625	1,615,000
Same time last year,	45,215	202,428	3,399,278

PLASTER.—No sales have been reported since our last report.

RICE.—Has been in demand, and prices are firm. Sales in lots at 6¼a6½c per lb, on time.

SEEDS.—Supplies of all descriptions come in very slowly. Clover seed is held at $7 per 64 lbs, but there is little or no demand for it. Timothy is beginning to come in and ranges from $3 to 4.50 per bushel. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted. About 10,000 bushels Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, sold on terms not made public.

SPICES.—Small sales of Nutmegs at 95a$1, and Pepper at 10½a11c per lb, 6 mos.

SPIRITS.—Prices of Brandy and Gin are firm, but there is very little doing. The market continues nearly bare of N E Rum. Small sales at 45a46c. Whiskey is in steady demand. Sales of bbls at 41c; Prison bbls at 42 cts, and hhds at 40c.

SUGAR.—Supplies continue to come forward very slowly. There is a good demand, and prices have again advanced ¼c per lb. Sales of 1,000 bbls Cuba and New Orleans at 6¼a7½c, on time, and some Havana at 7½a8 cts for yellow and white.

TALLOW.—Is in steady demand at 10½a11c per lb, cash, for Country, and 11½a12c for City Rendered.

TEAS.—There has been more inquiry for all descriptions, and prices are well maintained.

TOBACCO.—Prices are firm for both Leaf and Manufactured, and there is more inquiry for the latter.

WINES.—The sales have been unimportant.

WOOL.—The receipts have nearly ceased, and about all the clip throughout the country has passed out of the farmers' hands. There is a moderate inquiry, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 25,000 lbs from 32 up to 52c per lb, 6 mos, for common and fine.

FREIGHTS.—To foreign ports continue excessively dull, and the rates are about nominal. To the South the rates are unchanged. Colliers meet with quick despatch at $1 per ton to New York, $1.20 to Rhode Island, and $1.40 to Boston.—*Inquirer.*

HAY per 100 lbs—Timothy $1.00a1.10; Clover 90ca$1.00.

HEMP—Kentucky Dew Rot $165 per ton; Manilla per lb 12½a13.

LIME per bushel 30a35c.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.—Butter, Firkins, 14a15c; No 1 in kegs, 14a15 cts; do Roll 20a22; Goshen, 21a24; Lard, Jersey, 11a12, Western keg 12½c; do bbl 11¼a12c; Grease do 9¼. Cheese, Ohio, 9a10c per pound; New York, 10a12. Mercer Potatoes, 35a45c per bushel.

RAGS—Country mixed 5½c per lb.

SALT—Liverpool, ground, 90a95c; do in sacks, $1.60a1.65; do in sacks (fine) $1.60a1.75; St. Martins, 30a35; Turk's Island, 35.

TOBACCO—Cuba 20a40 cts per lb; Kentucky 10; do Maysville 8a12; Maryland 5a9; Virginia 8a9; Pennsylvania Seed Leaf 8a10; Connecticut Seed Leaf 10a20; Manufactured Nos 1, 6, and 3, 16a35.

COAL—Duty 30 per ct—Schuylkill W A lump per ton $4.12½a4.25; Prepared $4.12½a4.25, Red Ash $4.37½a4.62½; Lehigh lump $4.75a5; Prepared $4.75; by retail do $5.50a$6.00; Schuylkill Prepared $5a5.25.

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

The receipts of Beef Cattle this week have been about 1,300 head; about 1,000 head were disposed of at $7.50a10.50 per 100 lbs, and some extra at $11, and 200 left over. Cows and Calves selling from $25 to 60, as in quality.—Hogs—About 1,000 head have been offered and all disposed of at $8.25a8.75 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs are in active demand. Sales of 6,000 head at $1.75a4.75 each, as in quality and condition.

NEW YORK MARKETS, AUG 18.

ASHES—The market continues firm with a fair inquiry. Sales of 30 bbls at $5.18¾ for Pots, and $5.31a5.37½, principally for the latter figure, for Pearls.

COTTON—The transactions are only to a very limited extent, and the market rules very heavy. Holders cannot realize to any extent without submitting to lower prices.

FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market exhibits no change.—The receipts continue light, and the demand fair for the Eastern and local trade. Sales of 6,500 bbls at $8.87½ for common to straight and extra State, [illegible] $8.75 $9.00a$9.37½ for mixed to choice Western, and $11 a11.25 for extra Genesee—the market closing quiet; sales of common State for November delivery were reported at $7. In Canadian Flour there is a moderate business doing, and with a small supply the market rules firm. Sales of 500 bbls at $9.25a10.50 for the whole range of superfine to the best extra, and $9.18¾a9.62 for mixed. In Southern Flour there is a pretty good business done, but prices, however, are without important change. Sales of 1,300 bbls at $9.25a9.75 for common to choice brands, and $9.75 a10.50 for fancy and extra.

GRAIN.—Wheat rules dull. The supply, though not large, is in excess of the demand, and with rather more desire to realize, the market is easier. Sales 9,800 bushels at $1.75a1.93 for red Southern, $2.12½a2.25 for white do, and $1.90 for red Long Island. Rye is scarce and in request at full prices. Sales 400 bushels old Northern at $1.30. Barley is in limited supply. A sale of 200 bushels prime four rowed was made at $1.80. In Corn there was a pretty good business done to-day, but holders were compelled to accept lower prices in order to realize. Sales 60,000 bushels, including parcels to arrive on Monday at 88a89c for Western mixed, closing steady at 89 cents for prime parcels. Oats are in good demand at 50a55½ cts for State and Western.

HOPS.—The market is irregular and dull, prices strongly tending to heaviness. The supply is very light. First sort, 1854, sell readily at 17a20; sales of 20 bales at a price within our range.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Pork is 12½c better for Mess, and 25c for Prime, with a good demand, especially for the latter. The stock is light, and being in comparatively few hands, the market is easily controlled by sellers. The transactions aggregate 1,550 bbls at $20 for new, and $19.75 for old Mess, $19 for thin Mess, $17 for Prime Mess, and $17.50 for Prime, including 1,000 bbls of the latter at quotation. Beef continues firm, with a good demand, and light supply. Sales 550 bbls at $11.50a13 for Country Mess, $11 for Country Prime, $16 for repacked Western, and $17 for extra do. Prime Mess is inactive, and the nominal quotations are $21a25. Cut Meats are very scarce and firm. Sales 70 hhds at 9½c for Shoulders, and 10½ for Hams. 100 hhds Smoked Shoulders sold at 10½. Lard is firm, with sales of 500 bbls at 11½a12½c for fair do prime. Butter is selling at 15a18c for Ohio, and 20a23c for State. Cheese is dull at 7a9½c.

WHISKEY—The market continues firm, with sales of 800 bbls Ohio and Prison at 41a41½c.

ALMANAC.

Aug. 1855.	sun rises	sun sets	high water	moon's phases
25 Saturday,	5 23	6 37	10 14	
26 Sunday,	5 23	6 36	11 20	
27 Monday,	5 25	6 34	0 0	
28 Tuesday,	5 26	6 33	1 1	D. H. M.
29 Wednesday,	5 27	6 32	2 2	Last 4 6 7
30 Thursday,	5 28	6 30	2 57	New 12 4 16
31 Friday,	5 29	6 29	3 48	First 20 4 20
1 Saturday,	5 30	6 28	4 38	Full 27 0 30

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

By the Rev. J. Y. Ashton, on the 28th June, Mr. LEVI B. ALBERTSON, to Miss AMANDA C. FRITTER, both of this city.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. JACOB HILL, to Miss MARY J. RYBIE, both of this city.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Frame, Mr. EDWIN SEELEY, of New Haven, to Miss MARY HARRISON, of Allentown, Pa.

On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. D. R. Rose, JOSEPH E. CURTIS, of New York city, to Miss SARAH SLATER, of this city.

On the 1st instant, by Ald. Freeman, JOHN H. CARSTAIRS, to Miss MARY E. MATTHEWS, both of this city.

On the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, ALFRED HUTCHINSON, to CAROLINE L. ARMSTRONG, late of New York.

On the 3d ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Ayres, Mr. GEORGE K. BARNES, to REBECCA M. LEWELLEN, both of this city.

On the 13th ultimo, by Ald. J. Thompson, Mr. JAMES KNAPP, of Rock Island, Illinois, to Miss MARGARETTA BEAVER, of Chester county, Pa.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gerson, Mr. A. S. FREHATE, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss HATTIE B. daughter of Christopher and Mary Ann Armel, N. J.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. A. Y. Ashton, Mr. B. G. CLARK, to Miss SOPHIA S. MILLER, both of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McCool, of Pottsville, Col WILLIAM BRINDLE, of Muncy, Pa. to EMILY W. KEMPTON, daughter of the late John W. Wyndsor, of Philadelphia.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. A. G. McAuley, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, to Miss SUSAN SLOCUM, both of this city.

On the 9th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Rihl, the Rev. NATHAN T. WALTERS, of Pittsburg, to Miss ANNA M. WRIGHT, formerly of Smithton.

On the 9th inst. in Camden, HARRY R. NAYLET, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH FRANCISCO, of Camden, formerly of Newark, N. J.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Way, Mr. WILLIAM L. KIRLIN, of Philadelphia, to JANE ADAMS, daughter of the late John Stone, of Grand Egg Harbor.

On the 14th inst. at St. Philip's Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, JOSEPH R. WILLIAMSON, of St. Louis, Missouri, to MARY A. daughter of the late Wm. C. Hoyt, of Philadelphia.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. James Anderson, Mr. HARRY C. SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE R. BRINTON, of Bucks county, Pa.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. George E. Thrall, Mr. ROBERT S. McBETH, late of Perthshire, Scotland, to Miss SARAH R. JOYNER, of Philadelphia.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 9th inst. at Swedesboro, N. J., Mrs. SARAH E. WATERS, wife of the Rev. Edwin Waters, of the N. J. M. E. Conference, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. KEZIA W. daughter of Allen W. and Sophia Sheppard.

On the 14th inst. RACHEL LOUISA, daughter of Augustus W. and Ann E. Frisbmuth, aged 17 months.

On the 20th inst. MARGARET, daughter of John and Margaret Cameron, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 16th inst. ELIZA E. daughter of Philip P. and Hannah Beck, aged 2 years.

On the 15th inst. ARCHIBALD, son of Robt. and Eliza Liberton, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 16th inst. EMMA JANE, daughter of Christian and Eliza J. Striver, aged 17 months.

On the 15th inst. ISAAC PORTER, aged 30 years.

On the 14th inst. WILLIAM GORMAN.

On the 14th inst. SARAH JANE, daughter of Hugh and Mary A. Goodwin, aged 17 months.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH PIPER, aged 80.

On the 16th inst. JAMES, son of James and Jeanette A. Craft, aged 3 years and 2 months.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. MARY HEISER, aged 41 years.

On the 15th inst. ELIZABETH LONG, aged 45 years.

On the 14th inst. CAROLINE, widow of the late Edwin G. Wodehler.

On the 15th inst. Mr. JOHN WATSON, aged 50 years.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. LOUISA COFFIN.

On the 16th inst. JOSHUA H. son of Robt. M. and Elizabeth S. Fitch, aged 13 months.

On the 12th inst. Mr. ANGELO BOOTH, aged 78 years.

On the 12th inst. Mrs. MARY CONLIN, aged 69 years.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. MARGARET LOUTH, aged 79.

On the 13th inst. EDWARD JOHNSON, son of Chas. D. and Annie T. Moore, aged 2 years and 8 months.

On the 12th inst. JOHN GOODHART, aged 72 years.

On the 13th inst. WM. HARPUR.

On the 13th inst. CASPER, son of Edward and Caroline Scrupenhall, aged 1 year.

At Portsmouth, Va. on the 4th instant, Dr. CHARLES H. HEINITSH, formerly of this city.

On the 10th inst. Capt. J. S. JONES, aged 45 years.

On the 10th inst. CHRISTIANNA H. daughter of Wm and Elizabeth Jordan, aged 13 years.

Near Bordentown, N. J. on the 11th inst. GEORGE L. HAINS, aged 44 years.

On the 11th inst. ELIZABETH, wife of John McClosky, aged 30 years.

On the 11th inst. Mr. JOHN LAMB, aged 63 years.

On the 11th inst. THOMAS PARKINS, aged 29 years.

On the 11th inst. ALEX. CAMERON, aged 36 years.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE MOORE, aged 66.

On the 12th inst. Mrs. RACHEL PORTER, aged 67.

On the 13th inst. THOMAS R. DAVIS, aged 19 years.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No. 29 South Third St.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1855.

PENNSYLVANIA	
Solvent bks par to ½ dis	
Relief notes ½ dis	
NEW JERSEY.	
Solvent bks par to ½ dis	
Mech bk Bridgeton ½ dis	
Trad'ers' Bk ¾ dis	
Newton ½ dis	
DELAWARE.	
Solvent bks par	
[illegible] failed	
MARYLAND.	
Solvent bks par to ½ dis	
Salisbury ¾ dis	
Havre de Grace failed	
Far & Millers failed	
Far & Mer Bk, Kent Co [illegible]	
DIS. OF COLUMBIA.	
Exchange Bank 50 dis	
Solvent bks ½ dis	
Local Currency [illegible]	
Washington funds [illegible]	
NEW YORK.	
Solvent bks par to ½ dis	
8th Avenue bk 50 dis	
Knickerbocker bk 50 dis	
Lewis co bk ½ dis	
Jamaica bk ½ dis	
New Rochelle 25 dis	
Bk of Ulster, Owego 25 dis	
Mer & Man Bk, Oswego 30 dis	
Ex'ge Bk, Buffalo 50 dis	
Empire City bk ½ dis	
Central bk ½ dis	
MAINE.	
Solvent bks ½ dis	
Ship-builders' bk failed	
Bk of Hallowell 2 dis	
Calais bk failed	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Solvent bks ½ dis	
VERMONT.	
Solvent bks ½ dis	
Stark Bk, Bennington 20 dis	
South Royalton bk 30 dis	
CONNECTICUT.	
Solvent bks ½ dis	
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Solvent bks ½ dis	
Cochituate bk failed	
RHODE ISLAND.	
Solvent bks ½ dis	
CANADA.	
Solvent bks 1 dis	
Far Joint Stock bk failed	
VIRGINIA.	
Solvent bks 1 dis	
Bk of Kanawha ½ dis	
Trans-Allegheny 3 dis	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Solvent bks 1½ dis	
Small notes 2 dis	
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Solvent bks 1 dis	
Small notes 2 dis	
GEORGIA.	
Solvent bks 1 dis	
Bk St Mary's 25 dis	
Manufacturers' Macon failed	
Bank of Milledgeville 5 dis	
Milledgeville failed	
Atlanta failed	
ALABAMA.	
Bk of Mobile 1½ dis	
Southern Bk, of Ala 1½ dis	
Other solvent bks 5 dis	
MISSISSIPPI.	
All bks uncertain	
LOUISIANA.	
Solvent bks 1½ dis	
OHIO.	
Solvent bks 1½ dis	
Bk of Wooster do	
Bk of Norwalk do	
Bk of Massillon do	
Bk of Circleville 25 dis	
Canal Bk, Cleveland 50 dis	
City Bk, of Columbus 50 dis	
Small notes 2 dis	
KENTUCKY.	
Solvent bks 1½ dis	
Newport Safety Fund failed	
Kentucky Trust Co failed	
Small notes 2 dis	
INDIANA.	
State bk 1½ dis	
Free bks 5 to 25 dis	
Small notes 2 dis	
ILLINOIS.	
Solvent banks 2 dis	
Quincy City bank, Quincy failed	
Railroad bk, Decatur failed	
Small notes 2 dis	
MISSOURI.	
Solvent bks 2 dis	
TENNESSEE.	
Solvent bks 2 dis	
Farmers' & Merchants', Memphis failed	
Small notes 2 dis	
MICHIGAN.	
Solvent bks 2 dis	
Washtenaw failed	
Erie & Kalamazoo bk 3 dis	
Gov'ment Stock bk 25 dis	
Adrian Ins Co 25 dis	
Bk of Macomb Co 25 dis	
ARKANSAS.	
All bks failed	
WISCONSIN.	
Solvent bks 2 dis	
TEXAS.	
Com. & Agricultural Bk, Galveston 10 pare	

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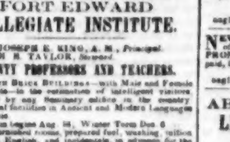

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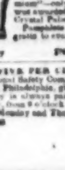

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WM. HARRY MOORE, GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 280 Arch Street, West of Broad, North side. Personal attention paid to all funerals entrusted to my care. All furnished in the above business constantly on hand, and furnished at the shortest possible notice at moderate prices. aug18-4t

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IF YOU WISH TO BE USEFUL AND MAKE MONEY, engage in selling Good Books. For our account of money can be made from One Dollar to Twenty-Five per day, as agents, we will send good, useful, and valuable Books, which will find a ready sale. Any Agents now realising from $3 to $5 per day. Any Books we want to appear that they have as not salable we take back and refund the money. Give us a trial. G. D. MILLER, Publisher,
jy7-tf Ninth St. above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO BOOK AGENTS.
BELCHER'S RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE U. S. in a large octavo of 1,025 pp., illustrated by nearly 200 engravings, and gives the History, Doctrines, Government and Statistics of all the sects in this country. It is sold exclusively by subscription, and is a work that everybody wants. Book Agents and Canvassers will find it for their interest to embrace an early application should be made to
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OIL CLOTHS!
WAREHOUSE, 75 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. THOMAS POTTER, manufacturer, in store, and for sale at low rates to dealers—
Floor Oil Cloths, in sheets, 18 and 24 feet.
Floor Oil Cloth, in rolls, of 4, 5, 6, and 8-4, wide, to match.
Carriage and Stair Oil Cloths, Glazed Oil Cloths, Table and Stair Oil Cloths.
Unequalled in finish, texture and style, warranted to stand any climate. jy28-3t

S. M. HOPPER.
GOLD LEVER WATCHES.
With a much larger stock, and increased business facilities, the subscriber would again solicit the patronage of his old customers, and the public in general, to his large and very superior stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.,
to which he is constantly adding, both in quantity and variety, and the public may feel assured that from his increasing business, the subscriber is now enabled to offer still stronger inducements to purchasers in the above line than heretofore.
GOLD LEVER WATCHES,
in prices varying from $30 to $125; Silver Watches from $12 to $30; and others, both Gold and Silver, at lower prices. [illegible]
JEWELRY
of every description and the latest styles, [illegible] Gold Pencils, Medallions, and Chains of every style, Ladies' Guard-Chains, both long and short. Also, a large assortment of Diamonds, Rubies, Opals, &c., set in various styles.
SILVERWARE.
In the manufacture of this article making a speciality, [illegible] the subscriber is prepared to offer it [illegible] from $12 to $60, the quality the same, the difference being in weight. Tea Setts, Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Forks, Ladles, Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, Fish, Cake, and Pie Knives, Soup and Oyster Ladles, &c.
PLATED WARE.
Castors, Spoons and Forks, Oyster and Soup Ladles, [illegible] All the above goods will be warranted to be what they are represented, and sold at the lowest prices.
S. M. HOPPER,
No. 98 Chesnut Street, between 2d and 3d, South side.
☞ Old Silver taken in exchange, or bought, and the highest price allowed, but as above named, in full exchange, but not to allow any discount. aug11-eowtf

ELI HOLDEN,
238 Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia,
Importer of WATCHES and fine Gold JEWELRY, Watch, Railway Office, and all kinds of Clocks and Time Pieces, Wholesale and Retail.
aug11-eowtf

CONRAD BARD & SON,
Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 116 Arch Street, four doors below Sixth, Philadelphia.
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Silver Tea Setts, Pitchers, Cups, Forks, Spoons, &c. of all qualities, and of the newest and most approved patterns. Also, importers of Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, Cutlery, Plated Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Forks, Spoons, &c., suitable for Steamers, Hotels and Families. Keep constantly on hand an assortment of Liverpool and Swiss WATCHES, together with a large stock of Fine Gold JEWELRY. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and delivery warranted. aug11-eowtf

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL for the cure of Deafness, &c. Also, Dr. JACKSON's PILE and TETTER EMBROCATION, and Doctor JACKSON'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC PILLS. For sale by Loudon & Co., 96 Arch Street.
jy26-eowtf

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
A RETIRED Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 59 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. aug11-6t

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philada., Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.
The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.
It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known Physicians and individuals, in all parts of the country, is immense. [illegible] Principal Office and Manufactory, 120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
READ THE TESTIMONY.
[illegible]
ELIZABETH GARL, No. 13 Carter's Alley.
To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philada.
[illegible]
E. I. PARIS, No. 38 Race street.
To Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.
CAMDEN, N. J., March 15th, 1855.
[illegible]
Respectfully yours,
MARGARET ROYERS,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.
Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Phila.
Certificate of RALPH LUTE, Esq., Editor "Spirit of the Times," Ironton, Ohio.
IRONTON, October 28, 1853.
Dr. C. M. Jackson, Dear Sir:—The Bitters are [illegible]
RALPH LUTE.
[illegible]

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$2, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We cannot depart from these low terms to Clubs, to be sent to the city or one address, and in the remarkably low Post-Office.

4 Copies, - - - - - - $8,00 Per Annum.
8 = (and one to the getter up of the Club.) - - 16,00 "
12 = (and one to the getter up of the Club.) - - 24,00 "
20 = (and one to the getter up of the Club.) - - 30,00 "

Persons residing in British North America will pay sixteen shillings cents in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Payment—Payment or subscriptions may be sent at the same rate, provided the letter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time there of the same list. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. We object to be here all the subscriptions to each Club and at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Postmasters or others sending for Clubs, would render a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

In Three Months.—Our subscribers will bear in mind that we now have no collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. All letters should be prepaid.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that each of our old friends the Post-Masters, or do not feel inclined to take advantage of the Act of Congress, will still show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise clubs, &c.

PROSPECTUS.

We say state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its twenty-second year, and has between 20,000 and 30,000 subscribers.

The contribution to the Post are among the best writers in the Union. We shall shortly commence the publication of

THE OPENING SERMON, BY GRACE GREENWOOD, which we design following by

VITTIA, A STORY OF LOVE'S MISTERY, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c., &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of ROMANCES, ORIGINAL SKETCHES and LETTERS, PICTURES OF LIFE in our own and foreign lands, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, ANECDOTES AMUSING, GRAPHIC NEWS, HUMOROUS ANECDOTES, TIME OF THE PASSING and STORY MEMORIES, RARE BITS FOR LIFE, POETRY, &c., &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World. For home, &c., see head of column.

TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

A telegraphic despatch from Bedford, where the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was recently in session, states that

The application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of habeas corpus, came up to-day (the 16th) before the Supreme Court, and was argued by the Hon. Charles Gilpin and Wm. M. Meredith, of counsel for petitioner and the Court for three hours, and were most able arguments. All the Judges were present, and some time was spent in consultation. The Court, finally, without coming to a decision with reference to the application, adjourned to meet at Sunbury on the first Monday in October next.

While it does not necessarily follow from the above announcement, that the decision itself should be put off to the first Monday in October, it would be well for the opponents of judicial tyranny, and the "one man power," to act as if such were the case. The postponement is genuine, is positive—the accounted for in one of the following manners:—

1. That the Judges of the Supreme Court do not wish either to grant or refuse the habeas corpus—having on the one hand a political as well as judicial sympathy with Judge Kane, and on the other, a reverence for the people of Pennsylvania. And hope that, by putting off the decision, something possibly may "turn up" to render any decision unnecessary.

2. That they intend to give a decision against the application, but wish to put the subject out of the way for a time if possible, so that it cannot be made to interfere with the October election.

Such are the general impressions—and such impressions serve to show the amount of faith placed in the sincerity and impartiality of the judiciary. We do not presume to say whether either of the views we have given are correct. We hope that a decision one way or the other will be speedily rendered. But, if the decision is to be postponed till October, we do say that it is difficult to perceive any worthy or satisfactory reasons for such a delay. Can it be that the judges of our Supreme Court are so ignorant of the law, that they require over a month and a half to determine their course in this matter? And treat a native-born Pennsylvanian—imprisoned at the mere pleasure of a Federal Judge—without that trial by his peers which the Constitution solemnly guarantees to him—lay sickening in his prison, while the Supreme Court of the State takes a month and a half to investigate the nature of its powers and its duties? Certainly such cannot be the intention of our Supreme Judges—they do not design to take their ease and leisure with a case involving the most sacred privileges of a fellow citizen, and the rights and dignity of the State.

But, whatever these judges may design, the course of the friends of the Trial by Jury and State Rights is perfectly clear. Like St. Paul, they must appeal to Cæsar—to the people! They must hold meetings in all parts of the State, and appoint committees to bring this matter properly before the masses, and to question every candidate for the legislature, as to whether he is willing, if elected, to vote for such energetic measures as the occasion may demand. A question like this—involving as it does the right to a Trial by Jury, and the Dignity of the State—must override mere party organizations. The old Democratic, States Rights feeling of the people must be appealed to. The words, "I am a citizen of Pennsylvania!" must be made to strike as much terror into the hearts of overbearing Judges now, as the words, "I am a Roman citizen," did in the ancient days. "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" said Paul to the Centurion. And the Centurion said to the Chief Captain, "Take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman." As the name of Roman was a talisman of protection against the wanton tyranny of "uncontrolled" authority in that day; so let us make the name of Pennsylvanian an equally sure safeguard against wanton and "uncontrolled" authority in ours.

It is monstrous—this action of Judge Kane's. What right had he, a Federal Judge, to interfere, in any way, with alleged offences against the peace and dignity of Pennsylvania? The council of Williamson committed a blunder in showing respect for his authority and writ at all. They should have denied his rightful jurisdiction from the outset—and given him some ground of imprisonment for contempt. And then to say that he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which would deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property—meaning, if he meant anything beyond the sacred quibble, that he knew of no law which would prevent a citizen of North Carolina from holding slaves in Pennsylvania!—an assertion the impudence or ignorance of which can scarcely be overpowered.

If the people of Pennsylvania have anything to do to be sure a spark of that old fire which enkindled them when they trudged with bloody footsteps the snows of Valley Forge, they will send to the next Legislature men prepared to maintain our free institutions, and enforce the constitutional rights of our citizens, with the whole power and authority of the

TEETOTALISM.

In our last week's paper, we gave a number of extracts on the subject of the great evil of the use of intoxicating drinks. We now do so in reference to the effects of the prevalent practice of using tobacco, which we find in the Report of the Philadelphia Medical Society, for July.

The Committee appointed to report on the subject, reported that "the use of tobacco is considered by them, that it is pernicious because the force gained by its use is only temporary; and, finally, it gives the system a feeling of weakness, so that the habitual tobacco-user, frequently for many years, almost totally unfitted by other stimulants, call "quidnuncs." When the late Chief Justice Robinson was shown the manuscript in a form of notes, intended for a colloquial address, he said, "Gentlemen, I will, in time be well and drink brandy; — for them, if the manufacturers are not dead, they will be dead drunk."

Some years ago, bread was discovered to contain gin; and a company was started to manufacture temperance bread, which, for a time, succeeded.

At last, a bold and brilliant baker opened a shop with ginger-bread cake of the first rate; people's establishments, and in his window he placed this announcement, emphatic with all their sources of type—

"Pure Gin—Gin without water!"

Rather from sense and practicity to evil, or else from energy of good sense, the British public responded to the appeal, flocked to the shop, and from that time to the present, has continued to eat bread with the gin in it, unfettered by any fears.

The error of Teetotalism, says the Reviewer, consists in assuming that whatever is true of the excessive use of alcohol, is true also in proportionate degree of the moderate and occasional use." "Alcohol in food, we is not the same as alcohol." In a foot-note, it is stated that the words "intoxication" and "drunkenness" do not mean the same; "intoxication" meaning the intoxication of any kind of poison into the system, as "alcoholic intoxication," "Indian intoxication," &c., &c., and "drunkenness" is a Saxon term, and refers only to the abuse of liquor.

"The argument from excess is worthless. It only meets cases of excess. Oxygen is as terrible a poison as strychnine, if in excess. Heat, so indispensable to the organism, is obliged to be reduced to moderate quantities before the organism can endure it. Light, essential to healthy vision, leads to the gravest blindness in excess. Motion chequered, when taken in moderation, a nutritive value which no Britton is bold enough to question, changed into Sutton labouring under the lethargy of Vagabondism—a kindred fallacy with that of Teetotalism; yet motion chops taken in moderation, with the certainty of arsenic; for over-nutrition is fatal."

A number of illustrations are given, intended to show that "the effects of an excessive use of anything are not always to be predicated, in a minor degree, of the moderate use."

"Two mutton chops are means of nutrition; five, of indigestion; seven, of other prostrations; a glass of brandy and water creates exhilaration; three glasses, purpleness thinking with a tendency to tours; five, a picture of a sick man; six, a sot; six, a corpse. We cannot, with any certainty, say whether either of the views we have given are correct. We hope that a decision one way or the other will be speedily rendered. But, if the decision is to be postponed till October, we do say that it is difficult to perceive any worthy or satisfactory reasons for such a delay. Can it be that the judges of our Supreme Court are so ignorant of the law, that they require over a month and a half to determine their course in this matter? And treat a native-born Pennsylvanian—imprisoned at the mere pleasure of a Federal Judge—without that trial by his peers which the Constitution solemnly guarantees to him—lay sickening in his prison, while the Supreme Court of the State takes a month and a half to investigate the nature of its powers and its duties? Certainly such cannot be the intention of our Supreme Judges—they do not design to take their ease and leisure with a case involving the most sacred privileges of a fellow citizen, and the rights and dignity of the State.

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THE RIOT SPIRIT.

It is very difficult to get at the exact truth in the matter of the Louisville Riot—both sides bringing forth any reasonable amount of testimony, and even from political opponents, to prove to the opposite party that the best side. Our views, therefore, on the subject, we have already given. We have stated that the City Authorities had not shown themselves equal to the occasion, and that the military should be called in to Louisville, that order might be restored.

While we admit the exceptionally and shocking character of this and other recent riots, we cannot agree with those persons which assert that the anti-spirit is more prominent and more dangerous than formerly, and are inclined to lay the blame upon this, that or the other party in principle. We apprehend that the reason these officers think there are more mobs now than of old, is owing to the fact that they are now becoming the mobbed instead of the mobbing party. There is nothing like the amount of riot and outrage now as of old, at times, which there was in the great contests between the Republicans and the Federalists, or, in more recent times, between the Democrats and the Whigs. Why, when we were a boy, and took perhaps greater interest in such things than at present, we have seen the Democratic party rise up and crush a Whig, and that Whig was almost impossible for the Whigs—who did not enjoy street-fights—to vote. Again, we have known riot after riot in Philadelphia, the actors in which were, to a very great degree, the lowest class of foreigners, especially of the Irish. Certainly, in these days, we never expected to see the Irish, as a body, the Democrats, and even the Irish themselves, would be mobbed in turn—as was the case in the Native American riots in the city, and in other places since. But, if a man lives long enough, he sees a great many turns of too wheel—and some very curious ones too.

No, in our opinion, there is not so much rioting now, especially at the polls, as there was twenty years ago—taking into full account all the recent riots. The only change is, that men are now suffering who are not accustomed to it, and therefore bear it rather hardly. And while we would not say a word that could be tortured into a justification of rioting—except that kind of rioting, founded on eternal principles, of which the Boston Tea Party was a sample, and which, perhaps, may be occasionally necessary—still we think it rather a good thing that what rioting we have, should, in the course of events, be fairly distributed, instead of all falling on one side.

SIGNS.

The Red Republican French paper in New York, "*Le Progrès*," gave up the ghost to-day, after a fitful existence of just seven months. *Reason*—want of support. The French residents in New York favor the Courrier, which is Napoleonist in policy and tendency.

And yet in spite of such signs as the above, the New York Tribune and certain other papers will persist in the ridiculous assertion that Louis Napoleon, unscrupulous as he is, is not the choice of a great majority of the French people.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding that the French nation elected him President against Cavaignac, when the Republican party themselves ruled the roast, they say he is not the choice of the great majority.

Recently, Louis Napoleon applied to the people for a new loan—the third made recently; and, from what we learn, the 10,000 subscribers offered nearly *five* times the amount required—the amount offered being the enormous sum of 5,000,000,000 of francs, or about $980,000,000. Of these there were 200,000 subscribers in the departments of France; and of foreign subscriptions—from England, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, &c.—about $180,000,000.

And yet the people of France are not attached to their Emperor, and long for his overthrow—have no enthusiasm in regard to the war, &c., &c. Why, if such a subscription had been spontaneously offered in Russia, our dearly-loving journals would have sung with the "noble generosity" and "immortal patriotism" of the Russian people.

MORMON PROSELYTES.

From the 27th of November, 1846, to the 20th of April, 1848, 2,835 persons left England for Utah, proselytes to the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints of the Salt country. On the authority of their statements, it is said, that there are 1,000 persons in England only waiting for the means to get to Utah.

From the last accounts, we should judge that there was anything but "a good time coming" for the Saints; and the English proselytes had better "wait a little longer."

A community of Socialists have established themselves at "Corsuco," in the county of Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin. The main article of their belief is, "the right of every human to choose a partner for life. The seventh article of the faith, and to change that person as often as she pleases."

"It is a bad rule that will not work both ways," and this last system is just about on a par with Mormonism. The law succeeded in breaking up the "Battle-Axes," some years ago, but, in enlightened public sentiment, as some choose to call it, has sprung up lately, which will acquiesce in any criminality, provided it is called a point of doctrine or a religious observance. The sound common-sense of the people will have to correct this abuse of the great principle of Religious Liberty.

THE TWO-FACED EAGLE.—Capt. Henry, who is leading an invading party of filibusters into Mexico, has recently issued two proclamations, one to the Mexicans, the other to the Texans. In the latter, he announces the purpose of himself and companions "to engage in the revolution now existing in the Mexican Republic to displace the far-famed Santa Anna, and establish a new republican form of government—a government more favorable to the interests of Texas, enlightened in its views, and with *the eagle of liberty overshadowing the proud American eagle over its protection.*"

The proclamation to the Mexicans talks much more mildly than that destined for the Texans. It does not have a word about extending the American eagle over Mexico, but declares the wish to see the Mexicans govern themselves.

"Our only wish, the only reward we seek for, and with which we shall return happy to our firesides, is to see re-established the Federal system, and to secure treaties by which the interests of both countries shall be protected, and which will allow us to exchange our products with yours, without fear of molestation, under the protection of just and equitable tariffs, thus giving a new impulse to the prosperity of both countries."

We never understood exactly before why the Austrian eagle is double-headed—it evidently is for the advantage of having two faces. If these filibusters succeed in impressing their peculiar character upon the nation, it would be well for them to alter our eagle to suit the Austrian pattern. Let us have a double-headed, double-faced, and double-tongued eagle by all means, in such a case—it will signify to all men that the American eagle has become so great a deceiver, as mean a tyrant, and unscrupulous a liar as the Austrian.

According to the *National Intelligencer*, this same Capt. Henry in January last addressed a letter to the Governor of the Mexican Province of Chihuahua, proffering the services of himself and his company, fully armed and equipped, to chastise and subdue the savage enemies of the Republic of Mexico. In that letter, Capt. Henry assured Governor Trias that he need not entertain the least doubt of the purity of his motives, because he (Capt. H.) was so connected with the Mexican people by marriage and otherwise, that he was incapable of acting in a manner disreputable to the Mexican nation.

DEATH OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—This gentleman died at his residence in Boston on Saturday, the 18th inst. He had been in a state of unconsciousness for some days. He was in the sixty-third year of his age. His family consists of his widow, three sons and two daughters, who will inherit his immense wealth. He was a member of the 24th and 25th Congress, one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary question, and once within a single vote of being the nominee for Vice President instead of Mr. Fillmore, and consequently, by the death of General Taylor, the President of the United States. Subsequently he was appointed our Minister at the Court of St. James. His remains will be interred at Mount Auburn.

TEMPERANCE BITTERS.—We hear from New York, that the apothecaries have invented a new beverage, especially intended for dyspeptics. It consists of water allowed to stand for a few minutes in goblets made of quassia wood. We would advise that the new drink be called "the Waters of Marah," a good Scriptural name—or else "The Wood Bitters," in compliment to the Mayor of New York, as it will be essentially a temperance drink, ladies and gentlemen not being likely to indulge to excess in a brimming bowl of quassia water.

SNUFF-RUBBING.

We have received a letter from a correspondent in Alabama, in answer to an article in our Post on Snuff-taking. We do not know, nor guess the name of the writer, but others and we think the letter is a good one, and we give it here for the information and benefit of our readers.

MR. EDITOR: I was horrified of seeing in your last number of the "Post" a letter on "Snuff-taking," from Georgia, which I should like to have you or some other person who knows how to write, to answer. Now, sir, I am a "snuff-taker," or rather "snuff-rubber," as I prefer to call it, and I do not imagine it is a very bad habit, when one is not carried too far, and I think I can prove it by a few reasons.

While we admit the conspicuous and shocking character of this and other recent riots, we cannot agree with those persons which assert that the anti-spirit is more prominent and more dangerous than formerly, and are inclined to lay the blame upon this, that or the other party in principle. We apprehend that the reason these officers think there are more mobs now than of old, is owing to the fact that they are now becoming the mobbed instead of the mobbing party. There is nothing like the amount of riot and outrage now as of old, at times, which there was in the great contests between the Republicans and the Federalists, or, in more recent times, between the Democrats and the Whigs. Why, when we were a boy, and took perhaps greater interest in such things than at present, we have seen the Democratic party rise up and crush a Whig, and that Whig was almost impossible for the Whigs—who did not enjoy street-fights—to vote. Again, we have known riot after riot in Philadelphia, the actors in which were, to a very great degree, the lowest class of foreigners, especially of the Irish. Certainly, in these days, we never expected to see the Irish, as a body, the Democrats, and even the Irish themselves, would be mobbed in turn—as was the case in the Native American riots in the city, and in other places since. But, if a man lives long enough, he sees a great many turns of too wheel—and some very curious ones too.

No, in our opinion, there is not so much rioting now, especially at the polls, as there was twenty years ago—taking into full account all the recent riots. The only change is, that men are now suffering who are not accustomed to it, and therefore bear it rather hardly. And while we would not say a word that could be tortured into a justification of rioting—except that kind of rioting, founded on eternal principles, of which the Boston Tea Party was a sample, and which, perhaps, may be occasionally necessary—still we think it rather a good thing that what rioting we have, should, in the course of events, be fairly distributed, instead of all falling on one side.

SIGNS.

The Red Republican French paper in New York, "*Le Progrès*," gave up the ghost to-day, after a fitful existence of just seven months. *Reason*—want of support. The French residents in New York favor the Courrier, which is Napoleonist in policy and tendency.

And yet in spite of such signs as the above, the New York Tribune and certain other papers will persist in the ridiculous assertion that Louis Napoleon, unscrupulous as he is, is not the choice of a great majority of the French people.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding that the French nation elected him President against Cavaignac, when the Republican party themselves ruled the roast, they say he is not the choice of the great majority.

Recently, Louis Napoleon applied to the people for a new loan—the third made recently; and, from what we learn, the 10,000 subscribers offered nearly *five* times the amount required—the amount offered being the enormous sum of 5,000,000,000 of francs, or about $980,000,000. Of these there were 200,000 subscribers in the departments of France; and of foreign subscriptions—from England, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, &c.—about $180,000,000.

And yet the people of France are not attached to their Emperor, and long for his overthrow—have no enthusiasm in regard to the war, &c., &c. Why, if such a subscription had been spontaneously offered in Russia, our dearly-loving journals would have sung with the "noble generosity" and "immortal patriotism" of the Russian people.

MORMON PROSELYTES.

From the 27th of November, 1846, to the 20th of April, 1848, 2,835 persons left England for Utah, proselytes to the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints of the Salt country. On the authority of their statements, it is said, that there are 1,000 persons in England only waiting for the means to get to Utah.

From the last accounts, we should judge that there was anything but "a good time coming" for the Saints; and the English proselytes had better "wait a little longer."

A community of Socialists have established themselves at "Corsuco," in the county of Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin. The main article of their belief is, "the right of every human to choose a partner for life. The seventh article of the faith, and to change that person as often as she pleases."

"It is a bad rule that will not work both ways," and this last system is just about on a par with Mormonism. The law succeeded in breaking up the "Battle-Axes," some years ago, but, in enlightened public sentiment, as some choose to call it, has sprung up lately, which will acquiesce in any criminality, provided it is called a point of doctrine or a religious observance. The sound common-sense of the people will have to correct this abuse of the great principle of Religious Liberty.

THE TWO-FACED EAGLE.—Capt. Henry, who is leading an invading party of filibusters into Mexico, has recently issued two proclamations, one to the Mexicans, the other to the Texans. In the latter, he announces the purpose of himself and companions "to engage in the revolution now existing in the Mexican Republic to displace the far-famed Santa Anna, and establish a new republican form of government—a government more favorable to the interests of Texas, enlightened in its views, and with *the eagle of liberty overshadowing the proud American eagle over its protection.*"

The proclamation to the Mexicans talks much more mildly than that destined for the Texans. It does not have a word about extending the American eagle over Mexico, but declares the wish to see the Mexicans govern themselves.

"Our only wish, the only reward we seek for, and with which we shall return happy to our firesides, is to see re-established the Federal system, and to secure treaties by which the interests of both countries shall be protected, and which will allow us to exchange our products with yours, without fear of molestation, under the protection of just and equitable tariffs, thus giving a new impulse to the prosperity of both countries."

We never understood exactly before why the Austrian eagle is double-headed—it evidently is for the advantage of having two faces. If these filibusters succeed in impressing their peculiar character upon the nation, it would be well for them to alter our eagle to suit the Austrian pattern. Let us have a double-headed, double-faced, and double-tongued eagle by all means, in such a case—it will signify to all men that the American eagle has become so great a deceiver, as mean a tyrant, and unscrupulous a liar as the Austrian.

According to the *National Intelligencer*, this same Capt. Henry in January last addressed a letter to the Governor of the Mexican Province of Chihuahua, proffering the services of himself and his company, fully armed and equipped, to chastise and subdue the savage enemies of the Republic of Mexico. In that letter, Capt. Henry assured Governor Trias that he need not entertain the least doubt of the purity of his motives, because he (Capt. H.) was so connected with the Mexican people by marriage and otherwise, that he was incapable of acting in a manner disreputable to the Mexican nation.

DEATH OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—This gentleman died at his residence in Boston on Saturday, the 18th inst. He had been in a state of unconsciousness for some days. He was in the sixty-third year of his age. His family consists of his widow, three sons and two daughters, who will inherit his immense wealth. He was a member of the 24th and 25th Congress, one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary question, and once within a single vote of being the nominee for Vice President instead of Mr. Fillmore, and consequently, by the death of General Taylor, the President of the United States. Subsequently he was appointed our Minister at the Court of St. James. His remains will be interred at Mount Auburn.

TEMPERANCE BITTERS.—We hear from New York, that the apothecaries have invented a new beverage, especially intended for dyspeptics. It consists of water allowed to stand for a few minutes in goblets made of quassia wood. We would advise that the new drink be called "the Waters of Marah," a good Scriptural name—or else "The Wood Bitters," in compliment to the Mayor of New York, as it will be essentially a temperance drink, ladies and gentlemen not being likely to indulge to excess in a brimming bowl of quassia water.

New Publications.

ARTICLE TO LOVERS.

General News.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

NEWS ITEMS.

SATURDA
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PHILADELP
SATURDAY, AUGUST

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SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Asiatic we have Liverpool dates to Saturday the 6th inst.

The news from the siege represents that everything will be prepared for a general assaut on the 6th or 7th of August.

The Russians have succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French Sappers.

The advices from the Crimea are to the 25th ult., and continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the subsists of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was announced from London to Liverpool, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer, that the mails from the Baltic to the 31st of July had been received. They brought nothing of importance. The destruction of a few more batteries at Kotka is announced.

Edward, Friday evening, Aug. 1. There was a modest rise to-day in the room in the Rotunda, followed by a reaction afterwards, and closing at 1 above yesterday's quotations. Government securities have risen to three per cent.

The corn crop of Portugal is abundant. The chokers is prevailing in Oporto.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 1st, says:—It is stated this afternoon, that General Lesseps, who had been sent by the French Government to Vienna, on the Austrian General Crossenfelle was to Paris, to form a military convention with Austria, and other measures, in case it should come to pass that the Austrian General left Paris, sets out for morrow for Vienna.

His journey is said to be in consequence of an autograph letter received by the Emperor Napoleon from the Emperor of Austria, and which letter was, in turn, occasioned by the communication which, as I stated a few days ago, had been addressed by the Empress Dowager of Russia to the Archduchess Sophia of Austria. The same writer adds, on the 2nd:—It is alleged, according to one version, that the Court of Russia has expressed, through the medium of the late Czar's widow, a willingness to accept the proposition of the Western Powers as interpreted by them on the Limitation question.

Another version, to which greater credit is attached, is, that Russia appears to be much more reasonable than Mr. Roebuck. General Lesseps is said to be the bearer of the Emperor Napoleon's reply to the Emperor of Austria, touching the new phase of the Eastern question.

There is no confirmation of the report of an immediate sale Georgia by Schamyl, and Gen. Mouravieff's interest upon Tiflis.

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had official notification of the accomplishment of the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan, preparatory to an assault.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Rebelsion to secure his Crimea.

It was telegraphed from London on Saturday morn, that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be raised, and also, that the Western Powers had received communications from Germany of startling interest.

The fortifications of the Allies are progressing in the Sea of Azoff.

The accounts from Constantinople say that Schamyl had descended the mountains, threatening the retrograde movements of the Russians.

In the Baltic there is no alteration in the position of the squadrons.

The Liverpool Northern News says:—

The correspondence carried on between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria is said to relate to new proposals for peace, which, at the present moment, are made by Austria to the Western Powers.

It is expected that General Regnault St. Jean d'Angely will be recalled. He has again quarrelled with General Pelissier, because the latter does not spare the Imperial Guard more than the other troops in the works of the trenches.

The St. Petersburg journals last received contain Prince Gortschakoff's review of the present position of affairs to the 10th of July. The General observes that the besiegers are opening new trenches, raising the height, and increasing the strength of the parapets of their batteries, and opening new embrasures; and that, on the other hand, his loss has been moderate, and that the 7th and 8th were very successful.

The Empress Dowager of Russia will, it is said, accompany the Prince of Prussia on his return to Berlin.

A telegraphic despatch from Warsaw, dated 29th July, says that the Russian Government has taken off the prohibition imposed some time ago, on the exportation of wheat from Poland into Austria.

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SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$2, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one post office:

4 Copies,	$6,00 Per Annum.
8 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10,00 "
12 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$15,00 "
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$20,00 "

Persons residing in *British North America* will find Subscription cards in addition to the subscription price, by our kind favor, to pay the United States postage.

Remittances in Gold—Any person having sent the money and name for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the letter will show their subscriptions to end at the same time. Some of the units for the Club list, will willingly supply the back numbers if we know them. Our object here is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would merely oblige us by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A Short Answer.—Our subscribers will oblige us by stating that we now have no collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please send to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. All letters should be post-paid.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that each of our old friends the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our Club rates, will yet favor us with their new Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise clubs, &c.

PROSPECTUS.

We say state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its twenty-seventh year, and has between 20,000 and 30,000 subscribers.

The contributors to the Post are among the best men in the Union. We shall shortly commence the publication of

The Orphan Sketches, by Grace Greenwood; which we design following by

Vivia, a Story of Life's Mystery, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c., &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of Romances, Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life in our own and foreign lands, Choice Selections from all sources, Anecdotes, Adventures, Original Poetry, Humorous Anecdotes, Wit or the Pleasant and Grave Essays, Late News Last, Editorials, &c., &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the times World. For terms, &c., see head of column.

TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bedford, where the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was recently in session, says—

The application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of habeas corpus, coming up to-day (the 16th) before the Supreme Court, was argued by the Hon. Charles Gilpin and Wm. M. Meredith on the relation of Williamson. The Court for three hours, and were most able arguments. All the Judges were present, and some time was spent in consultation. The Court on Friday, without coming to a decision with reference to the application, adjourned to meet at Sunbury on the first Monday in October next.

While it does not necessarily follow from the above announcement, that the decision itself should be put off to the first Monday in October, it would be well for the opponents of judicial tyranny, and the "one man power," to act as if such were the case. The postponement in question, is generally accounted for in one of the following ways:

1. That the Judges of the Supreme Court do not wish either to grant or refuse the habeas corpus—having on the one hand a political as well as judicial sympathy with Judge Kane, and on the other, a wholesome fear of the people of Pennsylvania before their eyes, in putting off the decision, something possibly may "turn up" to render any decision unnecessary.

2. That they intend to give a decision against the application, but wish to put the subject out of the way for a time if possible, so that it cannot be made to interfere with the October election.

Such are the general impressions—and such impressions serve to show the amount of faith placed in the sincerity and impartiality of the judiciary. We do not pretend to say whether either of the reasons here given are just or not. We hope that a decision one way or the other will be speedily rendered. But, if the decision is to be postponed till October, we do say that it is difficult to perceive any worthy or satisfactory reasons for such a delay. Can it be that the Judges of our Supreme Court are so wedded to the law, that they require over a month and a half to determine their course in this matter? And must a native-born Pennsylvanian—imprisoned at the mere pleasure of a Federal Judge—without that trial by his peers which the Constitution solemnly guarantees to him—lay rankening in his prison, while the Supreme Court of the State takes a month and a half to investigate the nature of its powers and its duties? Certainly such cannot be the intention of our Supreme Judges—they do not design to take their ease and leisure with a case involving the most sacred privileges of a native citizen, and the rights and dignity of the State.

But, whatever these judges may design, the course of the Friends of the Trial by Jury and State Rights is perfectly clear. Like St. Paul, they must appeal to Cesar—to the people! They must hold meetings in all parts of the State, and appoint committees to bring this matter properly before the masses, and to question every candidate for the legislature, as to whether he is willing, if elected, to vote for such energetic measures as the occasion may demand. A question like this—involving as it does the right to a Trial by Jury, and the Dignity of the State—must override mere party organizations. The old Democratic State Rights feeling of the people must be appealed to. The words, "I am a citizen of Pennsylvania!" must be made to strike as much terror into the hearts of overbearing Judges now, as the words, "I am a Roman citizen," did in the ancient days. "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" said Paul to the Centurion. And the Centurion said to the Chief Captain, "Take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman." So the name of Roman was a talisman of protection against the wanton tyranny of "uncontrolled" authority in that day; so let us make the name of Pennsylvanian an equally sure safeguard against wanton and "uncontrolled" authority in ours.

It is monstrous—this action of Judge Kane's. What right had he, a Federal Judge, to interfere, in any way, with alleged offenses against the laws of Pennsylvania? The conduct of Williamson committed a blunder in showing respect for his authority and writ at all. They should have denied his rightful jurisdiction from the outset—and given him some ground of imprisonment for contempt. And then to say that he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which would deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property—meaning, if he meant anything beyond the barest quibble, that he knew of no law which would prevent a citizen of North Carolina from holding slaves in Pennsylvania—in contrition the impudence or ignorance of which can scarcely be compassioned.

If the people of Pennsylvania have anything to do to be sure a spark of that old fire which animated them when they pushed with bloody footsteps the minions of Valley Forge, they will send to the next Legislature men prepared to maintain our free institutions, and enforce the constitutional rights of our citizens, with the whole power and authority of the State.

TEETOTALISM.

[illegible]

Some years ago, bread was discovered to contain gin; and a company was started to remove temperance bread, which, for a time, succeeded.

At last, a bold and brilliant idea opened a short cut to temperance reform. It was a company's establishment, and in his trouble he placed this announcement, emphatic with all their courses of type:—

Beans were now the fine as ur!

Either from some mental peculiarity in evil, or else from energy of good cause, the British public responded to the appeal, flocked to the "Bean Market," and from that time to the present has continued to set bread with the gin in it, undisturbed by any fears.

The cover of Teetotalism, says the Reviewer, consists "in assuming that whatever is true of the excessive use of alcohol, is true also in proportionate degree of the moderate and occasional use." "Alcohol is food; and is not the same as alcohol." In a foot-note, it is stated that the words "intoxication" and "drunkenness" do not mean the same; "intoxication" meaning the introduction of any kind of poison into the system, as "occasional intoxication," or "habitual intoxication," &c., "drunkenness" meaning "in a human being, and refers only to the abuse of liquor.

"The argument from excess is worthless. It only needs cases of excess. Oxygen is no intoxicant, a poison, or anything else, if in excess. Light, which is the necessary stimulus to the eye, is a direct blindness to the retina when excessive; and, when taken in moderation, a positive value which no Briton is bold enough to question, except the Briton labouring under the fallacy of Vegetarianism—a kindred fallacy with that of Teetotalism; yet motion stops when excess kills with the certainty of arsenic; for the over-nutrition is fatal."

A number of illustrations are given, intended to show that "the effects of an excessive use of anything are not always to be predicated, in a minor degree, of the moderate use."

"Two mutton chops are means of nutrition; five, of indigestion; seven, of utter prostration. One glass of brandy and water causes exhilaration; three glasses, paralysed thinking with a tendency to tears; five, a picture of a drivelling idiot. We ask whether, in the quality of one mutton chop and one glass of brandy, there are embers of an intrinsic danger which only fanns out at the fifth."

Liebig's classification of food is given—Plastic, or tissue-making, Respiratory, or heat-making.

The preliminary matter required for daily consumption, to five times the weight of the plastic matter.

"Alcohol stands high as a respiratory material. Its use enables us to dispense with starch and sugar in our food." (Liebig.) Is more wanted, but can alcohol be food? Are not all physiologists agreed in considering respiratory materials as food? But we can show that alcohol is not food. Why? In this sense, but due to the sense of supplying the place of other kinds of food. If you don't drink alcohol, you must supply its place with more bread, or pudding. Liebig tells us how temperance families depriving their medical property before the masses, and to open their every candidate for the legislature, as to whether he is willing, if elected, to vote for such energetic measures as the occasion may demand. A question like this—involving as it does the right to a Trial by Jury, and the Dignity of the State—must override mere party organizations. The old Democratic State Rights feeling of the people must be appealed to. The words, "I am a citizen of Pennsylvania!" must be made to strike as much terror into the hearts of overbearing Judges now, as the words, "I am a Roman citizen," did in the ancient days. "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" said Paul to the Centurion. And the Centurion said to the Chief Captain, "Take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman." So the name of Roman was a talisman of protection against the wanton tyranny of "uncontrolled" authority in that day; so let us make the name of Pennsylvanian an equally sure safeguard against wanton and "uncontrolled" authority in ours.

It is monstrous—this action of Judge Kane's. What right had he, a Federal Judge, to interfere, in any way, with alleged offenses against the laws of Pennsylvania? The conduct of Williamson committed a blunder in showing respect for his authority and writ at all. They should have denied his rightful jurisdiction from the outset—and given him some ground of imprisonment for contempt. And then to say that he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which would deprive a citizen of North Carolina of his property—meaning, if he meant anything beyond the barest quibble, that he knew of no law which would prevent a citizen of North Carolina from holding slaves in Pennsylvania—in contrition the impudence or ignorance of which can scarcely be compassioned.

If the people of Pennsylvania have anything to do to be sure a spark of that old fire which animated them when they pushed with

THE RIOT SPIRIT.

It is very difficult to get at the exact truth in the matter of the Louisville Riot—both sides bringing forth any conceivable amount of testimony, and even from political opponents, in some of the witnesses, every fact and every thing seems to be so colored by the political feelings of the parties, that it is difficult to get at the exact truth. [illegible]

While we admit the conspicuous and shocking character of this and other recent riots, we cannot agree with those persons which assert that the sole object in view is most patriotic and believe now less formerly, and are, owing to the blame upon this, that or the other party or politicians." We admit and that the reason these editors think there are more mobs now than of old, is owing to the fact that they are now becoming the subject instead of the mobbing party. There is nothing like the amount of riot and outrage now in our city, as there was formerly, and yet, in the old times, which there may be the Whigs—who did not enjoy street-fights—to vote. Again, we have known riot after riot in Philadelphia, the action in which were, to a very great degree, the lowest class of foreigners, especially of the Irish. Certainly, in these days, we never expected to see the time when the Democracy, and even the Democratic Press, would be called to arms—as was the case in the Native American riots in this city, and in other places since. But, if a man lives long enough, he sees a great many turns of the wheel—and sees very curious ones too.

Yes, in our opinion, there is not so much rioting now, especially at the polls, as there was twenty years ago—taking into full account all the recent riots. The only change is, that men are now suffering who are not accustomed to it, and therefore bear it rather hardly. And who we would not say a word that would be tortured into a justification of rioting—except that kind of rioting, founded on political principles, of which the Boston Tea Party was a sample, and which, perhaps, may be occasionally necessary—still we think it rather a good thing that what rioting we have, should, in the course of time, be fairly distributed, instead of all being on our side.

SIGNS.

The Red Republican French paper in New York, "*Le Progrès*," gave up the ghost to-day, after a fitful existence of just seven months. The paper was the organ of the French residents in New York favor the Courier, which is Napoleonic in policy and feeling.

And yet in spite of such signs as the above, the New York Tribune and certain other papers will persist in the ridiculous assertion that Louis Napoleon, unexplained as he is, is not the choice of a great majority of the French people.

Notwithstanding that the French nation elected him President against Cavaignac, when the republicans party by themselves ruled the roost, they say he is not the choice of the great majority.

Recently, Louis Napoleon applied to the people for a new loan—the third made recently; and what was the result. 810,000 subscribers offered nearly *five* times the amount required, viz: 4,000,000,000 of francs, or about $800,000,000. Of these there were 280,000 subscribers in the departments of France; and of foreign subscriptions—from England, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, &c.—about $120,000,000.

And yet the people of France are not attached to their Emperor, and long for his overthrow—have no enthusiasm in regard to the war, &c., &c. Why, if such a subscription had been spontaneously offered in Russia, our *liberty-loving* journals would have rung with the "noble generosity" and "immortal patriotism" of the Russian people.

MORMON PROSELYTES.

From the 27th of November, 1854, to the 20th of April, 1856, 5,426 persons left England for Utah, proselyted to the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints of the Salt country. On the authority of their statements, it is said that there are 1,000 persons in England only waiting for the means to get to Utah.

From the last accounts, we should judge that there was anything but "a good time coming" for the Saints; and the English proselytes had better "wait a little longer."

A community of Socialists have established themselves at "Cerosso," in the county of Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin. The main article of their belief is, "the right of every woman to choose whomever she will as a husband for the time, and to change that person as often as she pleases."

"It is a bad rule that will not work both ways," and this last system is just about on a par with Mormonism. The law succeeded in breaking up the "Battle-Axes," some years ago; but "an enlightened public sentiment," will, we trust, put a stop to this, has enough on any person building or altering without a permit, $100 for each offence, and $100 for every calendar month that the building is suffered to remain without inspection. The bill also provides that no steam engine shall be erected in the city without the approval of an inspector.

Increase of Intemperance.—Notwithstanding all the efforts of the temperance societies, drunkenness appears to be on the increase in this city. Any person walking our streets between sunset and midnight, will frequently see parties of men and half-grown boys staggering from one side to the other, and hear the effects of liquor. Others will have a dogged, sullen look, being fully aware of their unfortunate condition, and anxious to reach home as quietly as possible. In New York city the state of things appears to be even worse. The arrests for drunkenness, recently, in two days, Saturday and Sunday, reached nearly a hundred. When it is taken into consideration how many more there must have been who were successful in eluding the vigilance of the police, some idea may be formed of the extent of the evil. The Prohibitory Law seems to be considered very much a dead letter, by the authorities of that city. In other parts of the State it is well observed.

Mere Nightingale.—It seems to have been a subject of considerable discussion in England, whether the heroic and benevolent Miss Nightingale is, or is not, a Unitarian. The question has been finally put to rest by a gentleman who writes to the Times that "Miss and Mrs. Nightingale, Miss Nightingale, the eldest sister of Florence, and Florence Nightingale herself, are Unitarians, even severe and strict Unitarians. There can be no mistake about her religion, as the writer of this has spoken many times to her on these subjects, and the family are remarkable for adhering to their faith, under the severe trial to which the strong prejudice against Unitarians among the higher classes of England constantly exposed them."

Well, whether she be a Unitarian or not, we guess that old Saint Peter, sitting at the celestial gate, will give her a kiss as she goes through.

The Ice Trade.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for August, contains a paper entitled "Ice and the Ice Trade," from which we extract the following information:

The number of vessels engaged in ice shipments from Boston, in 1854, was 520. In 1852, the whole amount of ice shipped from Boston was but 4,952 tons. In 1854, it had increased to 146,546 tons. It to the Southern cities, last year, 110,000 tons of Boston ice were sold. In the East Indies, 14,384 tons. Only 886 tons were sent to England, which used formerly to be a better customer to the United States, but now imports its ice from Norway. New York requires its own ice—only sending out about 20,000 tons. The total amount in its vicinity is believed to be about 265,000 tons; almost equal to the quantity gathered in Boston.

Cincinnati and Chicago are supplied from the great lakes.

Complimentary.—We see it stated that *Stringfellow* recently made a speech in Kansas, in which he said that "every National Democrat was an Abolitionist in disguise. He wanted no more importations from Pennsylvania—he had enough of the Pennsylvania Popular Sovereignty men. The Pennsylvanians who had come in search of 4—4 fools, would yet go away with them in their ears."

The meaning of the above doubtless is, that Stringfellow and his gang consider the Pennsylvanians "4—4 fools" for supposing that there was any honesty or sincerity in the cry of "popular sovereignty." We do not know but he is partly right. As to his own opinion, however, he may be assured that we Pennsylvanians fully reciprocate it. We unreservedly agree with the Louisville Journal, that "*Stringfellow*, if he had his desires, would be a *strong fellow*."

SNUFF-RUBBING

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

General News.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

[illegible]

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"The Anglo-French army has not been large enough to extend its lines so as to give face to the Russians, so we have occupied an entrenched position opposite their right wing and consequently, while we have been stationary, not budging, this post, we have been constantly outflanked by the Russian left. If there has been a stage at all, it is the Anglo-French army that has been beaten.

"I acknowledge the tactics of the Crimean campaign to be my own projection, and I can, in myself satisfied mainly in the results. The people of France and England were a fact of arms, and perhaps the people of America would applaud another (unclassed) and Moscow. No! France in 1812 crossed the grim steppes and deadly moors of Russia. I will never make Russia traverse her own wilderness to meet me on her frontier. There is not a man who enters the Crimea that has not undergone all we suffered in the retreat from Moscow. There is not a regiment that arrives at Pera-kop that is not decimated. Whole battalions have been engulfed. The Russian loss, according to their own estimate, rendered in the Emperor Nicholas last December, amounted to two hundred and seventy thousand. The effect troops at that time had not lost one tenth of that figure. I am content to persist the struggle in the Crimea on these terms."

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It is confidently stated that Louis Napoleon person will command in the forthcoming campaign in Moldavia and Russian Poland.—The new levy of 140,000 is destined for this field of action, and will augmentate the Austrian army of occupation. The object of this campaign will be the creation of a Polish Legion, comprising Volhynia, Poland, and Esthonia. In case Prussia should be induced to side by an Anglo-French army upon her clients. Rhenish provinces and the Baltic fleet, will keep her in check; while Lombardy and Hungary are moved up to block the interference of Austria. The end of all this will be an Empire of Republics. Turkey will be obliterated from the map of Europe, and form a nest of Byzantine States, into which Greece and perhaps Hungary may fall. The last great European war commenced with republicanism and ended with confirmed monarchy; this present struggle commenced with a battle of the monarchy, and will end with confirmed republics.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

The Sea Serpent Taken.—The Buffalo Daily Republic gives an account of the capture of the great snake which has lately been seen in Silver Lake. Daniel Smith, an old whaleman, saw him, and sent to New York for a harpoon, who brought harpoons, cordage, &c. They watched for him over eight days unsuccessfully. On Sunday he came to the surface, displaying about thirty feet of his body, but only remained a few moments. On Monday morning he reappeared, and was harpooned by Mr. Smith. The whaleman had 1,200 feet of strong whale line, which the natives, in the agents, carried nearly all out. The initial stroke had broken in him. It passed through the muscles of the back, and touched the mortal part.

The snake is 80 feet long, and 5 feet six inches in length, and is a most disgusting-looking creature. A thick slime covers his hideous length, a quarter of an inch thick, which, after being removed, is almost instantly replaced by exudation. The body of this creature is variable in size. The head is about the size of a full-grown calf's; within eight feet of the head, the neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter, which continues for 36 inches, and then tapers down the other way, constantly increasing in size, however, as it recedes from the head, until the body of the monster has a diameter of over four feet in the centre, giving a girth of over six feet. In them tapers off toward the tail, which ends in a point. The tail is flat, and in the shape of a fish; but it is three feet across, or closed in a sheath. Along the belly, from the head to the tail, are double rows of plates, from 8 to 12 inches opposite each other, but alternately placed. The head is a most singular affair. The eyes are very large, white, staring and terrible. Attached to the edge of the upper and lower lids, which are like those of a human being, a transparent film, a membrane is seen, which, while it protects the eye of the animal, does not interfere with its vision. He has no nostrils or gills, apparently. The mouth of this serpent, or whatever it may be, is underneath—in almost the counterpart of the mouth of the fish called a sucker, possessing the same tubular power. Its jaws, when fully extended, are as large as a body of the diameter of a foot or a foot and a half. No teeth can be discovered. A hard, bony substance extends in two parallel lines around the upper and lower part of the head. His color is a dusky brown on the sides and back, and underneath the belly is of a dirty white. In consistency like a snake, but has along its back, and on each side, a row of hard substance, which look like shapes—the largest round four inches from the surface of the body, diminishing from head to tail.

The news of his capture spread like wildfire, and before night hundreds and hundreds of people from the neighboring towns and villages had collected to see this wonder. He lay in the water, an ingenious contrivance of ropes having been placed on him while he was on shore, keeping his body in a curve, preventing him floating away or getting down. He is a most disgusting, but decidedly dangerous. He can use but his head and tail, with which he occasionally stirs up the water all about him for rods. He keeps his head under water, except when he wants to go up for breath, and presents a most fearful aspect. When roaring, he expands his mouth, and exhibits a cavity blood-red, most terrible to look upon. The whaleman contemplate keeping the monster in his present position, until an agent of Mr. Barnum arrives.

Another article in the Republic, of a later date, says:

A number of parties just returned from Silver Lake, agree in saying that our correspondent's description of the snake, or animal, was correct. They say, however, that the snake broke from his fastenings in the shore, and that Mr. Smith's leg was broken in consequence of getting it into a hight of the line as it went out with the snake. They think they can catch him again, for, transplanted as he is with the ropes fastened to him, he cannot long remain under water.

Several ladies are said to have fainted at sight of the monster. On the whole, we are inclined to consider it "very like a whale."

Another Outrage.—In Western Missouri, Rev. W. H. Wiley, preacher in charge of the Harrisonville Circuit, Missouri Conference, was on Thursday, the 3rd instant, arrested on the highway, by a gang of eighteen mounted men, who informed him that he had been accused of preaching abolition doctrines, and circulating abolition documents, and that it was their duty he should go with them to Harrisonville, in order to have the charge investigated. At Harrisonville, a guard of three men was set over him during the night. Next morning he was waited upon by some men who informed him that they had been appointed a committee to search his effects, in order to ascertain if he had abolition documents about him. The work of search was thorough; they examined every article about him, even to reading his private letters, but found nothing to justify the charges made. While this search was going on, a meeting was in progress in the court-house, and after the committee had returned and made their report, Mr. W. was waited upon by another committee, which informed him that he was called for at the court-house.

He went over, accompanied by the committee, and found about two hundred men present. The chairman informed him of the charges against him, and also that the meeting had come to the conclusion to give him seven days to leave the State, and that if he did not, the consequences—whatever they might be—would be upon his own head. Mr. W. made a brief speech to them, in which he informed them, that if he had committed any offence against the laws he was willing to suffer, but protested against their right thus to arraign him before a lawless tribunal. He was told that the great misfortune was that the laws were not strict enough, and that they had taken the law into their own hands.

These facts we gather from Mr. Wiley himself, who is now in this city, he having for the greatest part of the time been in the custody of his friends. He represents the excitement all along the border as being very great.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

Board of Health.—The number of deaths during the past week is 326 and two non-Admiss ch, and eight

Clippings.

"Pearls shine may held both silver and gold,
The wealth of a distant strand;
But shape would not, and be valued not,
Were there none to tell the land.
The widest breath and the widest broke
Are rich on the richest feet.
For they gladden the weld broke when they wedm,
And give them food to eat.
And with walking beads, and spade and plough,
The glad ring hour shall come,
When that which is called the 'waste land' now
Shall ring with the 'Harvest Home.'"

☞ The Maidstone (England) Journal, in noticing the local swimming club, containing seventy-one members, first-rate swimmers, has, says—"The first aquatic breakfast is to take place on Monday next, at 8 o'clock, when every member will be requested to partake of the repast in the river."

An aquatic breakfast, we suppose, must consist of cold ducks, although probably every one is allowed to "take a drop" in addition.

☞ We like mischievous children, and for this reason: They are apt to make old men. Good boys generally die in their 6th year; and because they are good, but because their quiet habits make them strangers to mud puddles and oxygen, dirt pies and outdoor exercise. When a friend tells us he has a little baby who "never wants to leave his books," the knell of his friend door immediately becomes an object of intense interest; so, we know, as well as if we some blessed with such forbearance, that in less than a year a strip of black crape will be throwing a shade across his path, that no amount of time will ever eradicate.

☞ A man living in Sidney, Ohio, nearly ninety years old, has a bet pending with a neighbor, that he shall live to be a hundred years of age.

☞ A brother editor had summer complaint the morning heat to remember the following style:—"Hot, hotter, hottest—hotterest, hotteniester, hottestiest—hotterations, hotcistitious—hot as an oven—hot as tee stone—hot as seven ovens—hot!" His sanctum must have been exposed to an afternoon sun, without drought or ventilation.

☞ Paddyism's Law.—One turn will come next. Every dog has his day.—*Southern Democrat.*

If every dog has a day, such a great dog as you are ought to have a week or a month.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Pettywaper does not regard prodigy. She did not receive Plato as a noble, but made him an Bonnet.

☞ Advice to Lovers.—In courting and a sweetheart out, In garden, field or fodder; Take just one arm long enough, Then just one long enough.

☞ Old Dr. Foster, who practised in the "healing art," some years ago, was in the habit of cooking up all sorts of roots and herbs into medicines and specifics, and trying them on his wife, and if they did not kill her, he was right for all his other patients.

☞ Not a Pavem.—The Puritan Recorder, in an excellent article on "A Settled Ministry," makes the remark that "An everlasting candidate, with one foot on the ground of his labors, and the other in the stirrup for a new journey to a more inviting field, is not a pavement."

☞ Hon. S. P. Chase.—A witty compliment was paid lately to this distinguished gentleman, by the following *jeu d'esprit* —

My and mount "O, hough O! O, hough O!" kept sighing,
"Oh, who, from my quest, this answer can choose?"
I hesitated a moment, and Echo, replying,
Said—"Chase!"

Then my and hoof, more sweet than lovely, lowing,
Till I cried, "Is what land will you cease your O
Echo hesitated a moment, and replying,
"Chase!"

☞ Parson D——, Orthodox, of Marblehead, Hind a John; so did Parson A——, Baptist. The latter being near the former's house, when a shower came up, called on Parson D——, and requested the loan of an umbrella. "I thought," said Parson D——, "that you liked water." "So I do," said the Baptist, "but I do it to avoid spatterings."

☞ Why is thirty-nine the number of lashes the Christian selects as the maximum for Christian flogging?" asked the Brahmin Poo-Poo of Old Roger. Old Roger thought a moment. The question was a sarcastic one, and conveyed a severe reproof. "I suppose," said he, "it is to keep within the limit of human forty-nine." The Brahmin stroked his long beard, and the long beard on his cap vibrated like a pendulum.—*Boston Post.*

☞ The Best Treat.—Whenever you find yourself in company with a man who is constantly hinting to you to treat, the very best thing you can do is to treat.

☞ Some Gentlemen and joker sent to a gentleman in town the other day, for some seeds of the "pie-plant," which he advertised—requesting precisely six parcels of custard pie-seeds and two of mince pie. The gentleman promptly sent him half-a-dozen good eggs and two blind puppies. The humorous gentleman admitted that the joke was rather against him.

☞ When Bishop Leighton was one day meditating in his own sequestered walk in Dundalane, a widow came up to him and said that it was ordained that he should marry her, for she had dreamed three times that she was married to him. The Bishop answered, very well, whenever he should dream that he was married to her he would let her know, and then the union would take place.

☞ A liquor dealer in a neighboring town has, since the new liquor law went into operation, changed his sign. It now reads something like this: "Notes and drafts negotiated and sold." Is perhaps takes his customers for bank notes and gives in exchange a draft upon a beer barrel.

☞ "These are astonishing feats," said an ardent admirer of the sports of the ring to Mrs. Partington, at the circus last evening. "Astonishing feats!" said the lady, "so they are astonishing feet, and considerable legs, too, to judge at this distance."

☞ A sick man telling his symptoms—which appeared to himself, of course, dreadful—to a medical friend, he, at each new item of the disorder, exclaimed: "Charming! Delightful!" The poor man, at last, when he had finished, said, with the utmost pleasure: "Do you know, my dear sir, you have got a complaint which has been for some time supposed to be extinct?"

☞ The origin of the phrase, "riding at a canter," is a curiosity. Some centuries ago, the English were in the habit of making a pilgrimage to Canterbury, to worship at the tomb of some Catholic saint. They rode in procession, on horseback, at a slow gallop. This gait of a horse was afterwards called a "Canterbury gallop," which was finally abbreviated to "canter."

☞ "Edward," said his mother to a boy of eight, who was trundling a hoop in the front yard, "Edward, you mustn't go out of that gate into the street." "No, ma, I won't," was the reply. A few minutes afterwards his mother had occasion to go to the window. To her surprise she saw Edward in the street, engaged in the edifying employment of transferring dirt pies. "Didn't I tell you," said she, sternly, "not to go through the gate?" "Well, I didn't, mother," was the very satisfactory reply, "*I climbed over the fence.*"

☞ Chuff generally arises from treading on a man's corns.

☞ Magnificent Present.—Two beautiful rings, presented by the Emperor and Empress of Russia to Colonel Ashton Dodge, of Hartford, Connecticut, are on exhibition in that city. One of the rings contains diamonds worth $8,000—each containing the cypher of Alexander and wife, set with very minute diamonds in enamel. The shank of one of the rings glitters with numerous petite diamonds.

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Again, the Emperor observed:

"It would be folly to inflict merely a wound upon Russia, from which she would soon recover. Let us rather establish a running sore in her side, from which her strength will run out. Schastopol is draining her system. The future will judge my tactics, but the people are too small to see far around them."

It is confidently stated that Louis Napoleon person will command in the forthcoming campaign in Moldavia and Russian Poland.—The new levy of 140,000 is destined for this field of action, and will augmentate the Austrian army of occupation. The object of this campaign will be the creation of a Polish Legion, comprising Volhynia, Poland, and Esthonia. In case Prussia should be induced to side by an Anglo-French army upon her clients. Rhenish provinces and the Baltic fleet, will keep her in check; while Lombardy and Hungary are moved up to block the interference of Austria. The end of all this will be an Empire of Republics. Turkey will be obliterated from the map of Europe, and form a nest of Byzantine States, into which Greece and perhaps Hungary may fall. The last great European war commenced with republicanism and ended with confirmed monarchy; this present struggle commenced with a battle of the monarchy, and will end with confirmed republics.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

The Sea Serpent Taken.—The Buffalo Daily Republic gives an account of the capture of the great snake which has lately been seen in Silver Lake. Daniel Smith, an old whaleman, saw him, and sent to New York for a harpoon, who brought harpoons, cordage, &c. They watched for him over eight days unsuccessfully. On Sunday he came to the surface, displaying about thirty feet of his body, but only remained a few moments. On Monday morning he reappeared, and was harpooned by Mr. Smith. The whaleman had 1,200 feet of strong whale line, which the natives, in the agents, carried nearly all out. The initial stroke had broken in him. It passed through the muscles of the back, and touched the mortal part.

The snake is 80 feet long, and 5 feet six inches in length, and is a most disgusting-looking creature. A thick slime covers his hideous length, a quarter of an inch thick, which, after being removed, is almost instantly replaced by exudation. The body of this creature is variable in size. The head is about the size of a full-grown calf's; within eight feet of the head, the neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter, which continues for 36 inches, and then tapers down the other way, constantly increasing in size, however, as it recedes from the head, until the body of the monster has a diameter of over four feet in the centre, giving a girth of over six feet. In them tapers off toward the tail, which ends in a point. The tail is flat, and in the shape of a fish; but it is three feet across, or closed in a sheath. Along the belly, from the head to the tail, are double rows of plates, from 8 to 12 inches opposite each other, but alternately placed. The head is a most singular affair. The eyes are very large, white, staring and terrible. Attached to the edge of the upper and lower lids, which are like those of a human being, a transparent film, a membrane is seen, which, while it protects the eye of the animal, does not interfere with its vision. He has no nostrils or gills, apparently. The mouth of this

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY, AUGUST [illegible], 1855.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the America we have Liverpool dates to Saturday the 4th inst.

The news from the siege represents that everything will be prepared for a general action in the course of fifteen days.

The Russians have succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French Sappers.

The advices from the Crimea are to the 28th ult., and announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was telegraphed from London to Liverpool, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer, that the mails from the Baltic to the 31st of July had been received. They brought nothing of importance. The destruction of a few small batteries at Kotka is announced.

LONDON, Friday evening, Aug. 3.—There was a sudden rise to-day noon in the funds, followed by a reaction afterwards, and closing at ⅛ above yesterday's quotations. Government securities have risen to three per cent.

The corn crop of Portugal is abundant. The cholera is prevailing in Oporto.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 1st, says:—It is stated this afternoon, that General Letang, who had been sent by the French Government to Vienna, as the Austrian General Crenneville was to Paris, to form a military convention with Austria, has also returned at the same time that the Austrian General left Paris, sets out to-morrow for Vienna.

His journey is said to be in consequence of an autograph letter received by the Emperor Napoleon from the Emperor of Austria, and which letter was, in turn, occasioned by the communication which as I stated a few days ago, had been addressed by the Empress Dowager of Russia to the Archduchess Sophie of Austria. The same writer adds, on the 2nd, It is alleged, according to one version, that the Court of Russia has expressed, through the medium of the late Czar's widow, a willingness to accept the proposition of the Western Powers as interpreted by them on the Limitation question.

Another version, to which greater credit is attached, is, that Russia appears to be much more reasonable than hitherto. General Letang is said to be the bearer of the Emperor Napoleon's reply to the Emperor of Austria, touching the new phase of the Eastern question.

There is no confirmation of the report of an incursion into Georgia by Schamyl, and Gen. Mouravieff's retreat upon Tiflis.

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had official notification of the resumption of the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan, preparatory to an assault.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

It was telegraphed from London on Saturday noon, that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be raised; and also, that the Western Powers had received communications from Germany of startling interest.

The fortifications of the Allies are progressing in the Sea of Azoff.

The accounts from Constantinople say that Schamyl had descended the mountains, threatening the retrograde movements of the Russians.

In the Baltic there is no alteration in the position of the squadrons.

The Liverpool Northern News says:—

The correspondence carried on between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria is said to relate to new proposals for peace, which, at the instigation of Russia, are made by Austria to the Western Powers.

It is expected that General Regnault St. Jean d'Angely will be recalled. He has again quarrelled with General Pelissier, because the latter does not spare the Imperial Guard more than the other troops in the works of the trenches.

The St. Petersburg journals last received contain Prince Gortschakoff's review of the general position of affairs to the 10th of July. The General observes that the besiegers are opening new trenches, raising the height, and increasing the strength of the parapets of their batteries, and opening new embrasures; and that, on the other hand, his loss has been moderate, and that the 7th and 8th were very successful.

The Empress Dowager of Russia will, it is said, accompany the Prince of Prussia on his return to Berlin.

A telegraphic despatch from Warsaw, dated 29th July, says that the Russian Government has taken off the prohibition imposed some time ago, on the exportation of wheat from Poland into Austria.

The Russian accounts of recent operations in the Baltic pretend that the bombardment of Nystadt and Raum, took place under a flag of truce! The same accounts confirm the departure of the Russian army from before Kars, in the direction of Erzeroum.

It is stated at Constantinople that Omar Pacha would have accepted the command of the army in Asia, but that the Porte wished him to return to the Crimea. Omar Pacha had received the highest honors, and there never was any question about his retirement.

The French officers who have returned speak highly of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Russians.

A Constantinople correspondence of the 16th, in the Presse, says that Gen. Pelissier has turned all the newspaper correspondents out of Kamiesch, and sent them to Constantinople. The reason given for this measure is, that some of them had made public information regarding the works in the lines for the defence of Kamiesch, which ought to have been kept secret.

Rumors that Gen. Pelissier is about to resign, which have already been circulated without foundation, are again current. It is said that he was received by some regiments with cries of "Vive Canrobert," uttered so distinctly that he was obliged to notice them, and that he told the troops the only cry permissible under arms was "Vive l'Empereur."

Several German papers repeat the important news of the death of the Russian General Totleben. They all speak of Gen. Melnikoff as his successor as engineer-in-chief, charged with the defence of Sebastopol. It is also said that Prince Gortschakoff had sent for the Archbishop of Cherson and Tauris to come to Sebastopol in person to make an appeal to the religious zeal of the soldiers.

Vast preparations are in progress for some terrible blow in which the whole strength of the two great nations, France and England, will be put forth.

News from Sebastopol says the Allies are within forty yards of the ambuscades, palisades, &c., of the Russians in front of the Malakoff. Between these ambuscades and the Malakoff, is a further distance of one hundred and seventy yards, which the Allies must run in making the assault. From the ambuscades and the mouths of the trenches Russians and French shoot each other point blank. This French labor may be considered, therefore, as nearly at an end.

Gen. Totleben, the engineer of Sebastopol, is said to have resumed his duties, in spite of the announcement that he had died of his wounds. The fact, however, is still uncertain.

The Allied expedition to the Putrid Sea, to destroy the bridge of Tchoungar, over which it has just been discovered that the provisions for the Crimea are sent, has failed. It is perhaps in view of a renewal of the attempt that the French Government has just chartered, at Marseilles, 20 small steamboats, for river navigation, capable of carrying 500 men each. These are to go to the Crimea, if their trial at sea succeeds. The object of this expedition is kept secret.

Rear-Admiral Panfiloff has succeeded Admiral Nachimoff in the command of the sailors of the garrison and of the harbor of Sebastopol. The Invalide Russe states, with reference to the death of the Admiral, that he could never be prevailed upon to wear the ordinary soldier's cloak prescribed of late to the officers as a disguise, but always wore his Admiral's uniform, even when he went out on the works to reconnoitre the enemy with his glass. This he did on the evening of July 11, whilst standing on the Korniloff Bastion, and continued to do so in spite of the remonstrances of those around him. A ball plunged into a sack of earth near him, but in reply to the redoubled remonstrances of his friends, he only said, "They seem not to aim badly." A few minutes afterwards he was struck by a bullet in the temple; he was carried off senseless and remained so to his end.

In the course of July a great number of German physicians and surgeons have accepted service in Russia. They are to be attached to the Military Hospitals, and have been promised high salaries.

The Russian Government having ordered an immense quantity of powder to be conveyed from Wilna to Perekop, has offered very advantageous terms for that purpose, to the Polish owners of horses and cars. It engages to allow seven silver roubles per pood (about 36 lb.) or nearly £3 3s. per cwt. The contractors must engage to deliver the gunpowder in 21 days at Perekop.

The Emperor has conferred on a priest of the name of Jeremonach Johann Sawinoff, the Military Order of St. George, 4th class, for the following conduct:—

On the night of the 22d to 23d of March, in this year, the said Sawinoff encouraged and led on his countrymen at the moment when they were wavering under the attack of the enemy before the Kamtschatka Lunette. He appeared among them in his robes, with the crucifix in his hand; raising the latter, he cried with a loud voice, "Lord, save Thy people! Give our Orthodox Monarch the victory over his enemies!" Under the effect of this inspiration the troops rushed forward again and took the first and second lines of the trenches. He had further been active in conveying to the troops in the trenches the orders addressed to them by their commanding officer; whilst so doing, the lower part of the crucifix in his hand was shot away, and a hostile bayonet passed through his gown.

ENGLAND.—The Queen has sent a message to Parliament asking for additional provisions for the prosecution of the war, which resulted in the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing the issue of seven millions of Exchequer Bills.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question in Parliament touching the British enlistments in the United States, states that in order to prevent all possibility of a difficulty with the American Government, the British Government had stopped enlisting men at Halifax.

Sir George Brown, at Leamington, on Saturday, 28th ultimo, deprecated any change in the mode of officering the army, for it was precisely because the officers were proficient, that the men were so attached to them. He wished that the Committee of Inquiry had examined some French officers, who had associated with the English troops, and they would have found our Allies formed a very different estimate of the merit of our troops from that which had been formed by some of our own countrymen.

An undertaking has been started, under respectable auspices, called the British Slag Company, with a view of carrying out a method patented by Dr. W. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, for converting the slag, or refuse of iron works, into an indestructible material, capable of being applied to the various purposes now for which stone or marble is at present employed. The capital of the Company is fixed at £150,000, in £5 shares.

A distinguished Polander named Count Zamoyski had arrived in London, having been invited hither by the Government. It is supposed the visit has some reference to the affairs of Poland, now under discussion in ministerial circles.

FRANCE.—The offers for the French loan amount to 3,600,000,000 francs.

In consequence of representations made by Count Prisconny, the French Government and Boards of French Railways have given orders that all British sailors and officers passing through France shall in future be allowed to travel at the very reduced fares for which the French military are conveyed.

Prince Napoleon has just addressed a circular to the Presidents of Classes of the International Jury, on the subject of the award of recompenses, in which their attention is again called to the following passage in a previous circular:

"Every consideration of origin or of nationality, all remembrance of anterior recompenses, must be set aside by the judges of the universal competition now open."

The Paris correspondent of the Northern Times, under date of the 27th July, says:

Rumors have been current during the last few days of a misunderstanding about Sebastopol having broken out between the English and French Governments; but, on inquiry in the best-informed quarters, I find that it simply amounts to this:—England asked the French Government for its opinion on the question whether, in the event of Sebastopol not falling into the hands of the Allies, before the end of October, it would not be desirable, in order to preserve the troops from the terrible rigors of a Crimean winter, to give up the siege, raze the works, and recommence the siege early in the spring on an entirely new plan? The French Government answered that, though the plan suggested was not without its advantages, the withdrawal of the army from the Crimea, without the capture or destruction of Sebastopol, would create such a painful sensation in France that, for its part, it could not think of anything of the kind.

The English Cabinet, which, probably, had no fixed opinion on the point, did not say a word in defence of its question, and the matter dropped.

Apropos of Sebastopol, the Government here has given orders for 150,000 warm great-coats (*capotes*) to be made in Paris, without delay. This is considered an indication that the Allies will decidedly have to pass the winter in the Crimea. It is clear, however, that wherever the winter be passed great-coats will be required.

The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern, that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite disturbances in Italy. A certain degree of agitation had been remarked of late among the refugees on the continent, as if something favorable was expected to turn up for them, or as if they expected some important event shortly to take place.

SPAIN.—General O'Donnell had assumed the command of the third battalion of the national militia, and pronounced, on the occasion, a speech, which was greatly applauded by the corps. The theme chosen by the General was Liberty and the throne of Isabel II.

The official Gazette announces that the Government would receive, on the 28th of August next, tenders for the construction of electric telegraph lines all over Spain.

The rumors that Spain would send a contingent force to the Crimea are considered doubtful. It is reported also that in so doing, she would ask for a territorial guarantee, including Cuba.

French intrigue has broken off the projected marriage of Adelbert of Bavaria with the Spanish Princess.

ITALY.—Our Liverpool correspondent has private advices from Lombardy and Venice indicating that important events are nearly ripe.

The statement that the King of Naples begged for the presence of Austrian troops is contradicted. The rumor is current that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements.

AUSTRIA.—Archduke Charles Louis has been appointed Governor of Tyrol. Family influence and intrigue are actively at work. The Austrian Archduchess Sophia, instigated by a letter from the dowager Empress of Russia, has been acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peace, and the latter wrote an autograph letter to Napoleon, who sent General Letang with an autograph reply to Vienna. The contents of the letters are profoundly secret.

A letter from Cracow says the Austrian troops have been collected in two masses, one of which is stationed in Bohemia and Moravia, and the other in Styria. The assembling of an immense army in Bohemia and Moravia proves that the relations between Austria and Russia are not yet perfectly clear; and, on the other hand, it is true that the troops in the Principalities have been reduced. As to the army in Styria, it is evidently only a reserve for the army of Italy, which has lately been reinforced.

GERMANY.—The King has dissolved the second Chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

SWITZERLAND.—An earthquake has destroyed the village of Viege.

THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.—Erzeroum, July 3rd.—Yeni-keui, a village distant about eighteen leagues from Erzeroum, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, has been occupied by a Russian division composed of four battalions of infantry, and 3,500 Cossacks, six regiments of cavalry, and eighteen pieces of artillery, in all about 12,000 men.

TREBIZOND, July 22nd.—Kalis Pacha left this place for Erzeroum on the 10th instant, taking with him volunteers for the army.

In consequence of the disbanding of the Bashi Bazouks, the army of Kars was reduced, it was reported, to 15,000 men. There was a great want of cavalry. The deserters from General Beatson's corps were pillaging the villages of the Dardanelles, and it was said that the gallant General was desirous of sending the men to the Crimea.

The Allies had agreed to permit vessels of commerce to enter the habor of Kertsch, and to take in cargoes of corn, on condition that they left one third of their freights at such point as should be indicated to them by the Allies.

THE CRIMEA.—July 15.—To-day, heavy firing between the Malakoff and the advanced French batteries.

Last night the Russians made a sortie from the Malakoff on the French working party. The affair lasted nearly an hour, the Russians being repulsed. The French have pushed their works so close to the Malakoff, that a man may throw a stone into the Russian works. The Abattis is described as truly formidable; it is formed of the trunks of oak and beech.

July 16.—Heavy firing last night and this morning; never were both parties more thoroughly in earnest than at present. The exchange of shot and shell is almost incessant; it seems probable that the Russians have an organized system of transport for the supply of ammunition.

The French are sanguine of being able to reach the shipping from the new batteries at the White works. Our batteries near the quarries is almost ready. Our casualties of late have not been many. Twenty officers have fallen since Lieut. Mansel. There is little sickness.

July 17th.—Another sortie from the Malakoff was made last night, which only lasted a quarter of an hour. Heavy firing all night. The French talk of being ready for another assault in about a fortnight.

A private despatch, dated Konigsberg, the 29th July, announces that news received at St. Petersburg from the Crimea, states that Prince Gortschakoff had published an order of the day, thanking the inhabitants of Bessarabia and New Russia for their patriotism, and, at the same time, announcing to them the arrival of the 7th and 15th divisions of the army from Bender and Odessa.

The Turkish army is in a manner blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks occupy the entire plain of Kars, but no new attack has been made since the affair of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division at Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Yenikeui to march on Erzeroum.

July 21.—General Simpson telegraphs:—Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alouka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting the Sardinians upon the left bank of the Soubai river, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, whilst the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army.

July 28.—Gortschakoff telegraphs:—Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff bastion. We replied with vigor.

July 30.—Gortschakoff telegraphs:—There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance.

It was telegraphed from Constantinople on the 25th, that the Bashi Bazouks had murdered General Beatson; but Lord Panmure, in Parliament, positively contradicted the report.

The French Government has chartered 97 small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzeroum, and to be retiring, but this is considered very doubtful.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The details of Indian news are published to June 20th. Profound peace reigns in India, and commercial prospects are again more favorable. There is no material improvement in the advices from China. The reverses of the insurgents were considered but temporary. The frigate Vandalia sailed for Manilla June 2nd.

The Indian Mail has arrived. There is no improvement in Chinese affairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 3.—Messrs. Dennistoun & Co.'s circular quotes the prices of Cotton as a trifle lower, ranging from 1-16 to ⅛d. The market closed steady at this decline. The sales of the week have been 35,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and 4,000 for export. The quotations are as follows: Uplands fair, [illegible]; middlings, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—The market is generally unchanged. The prices, though easier, are not materially lower. White Wheat is quoted at [illegible]. [illegible]

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular quote the provision market generally unchanged. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—[illegible]

STATE OF TRADE.—[illegible]

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Aug. 3.—[illegible]

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Aug. 3.—[illegible]

AMERICAN STOCKS.—[illegible]

NEWS ITEMS.

EMIGRANT WEALTH.—At Castle Garden, an account is kept of the money each emigrant brings—all specie, of course. Since August 1st, 1855, emigrants have arrived, and confessed to a total specie money of $72,000, being $44.55 for every man, woman, and child. The Germans bring the most, their average on confession is $60 for every soul landed. The probability is, that the emigrants bring more than they confess, and that a fair average would be $100 for Germans, $30 for Irish, and $60 for others.

JUST.—An Irishman was detected in Lawrence, Massachusetts, a few nights since, girdling and mutilating the shade trees on the Common. He was arrested, and carried before Judge Stevens, who sentenced him to twelve months imprisonment in the House of Correction. The Lawrence Courier remarks with truth: "He deserves the punishment, severe though it may seem. Nobody but a dirty dog will wilfully mutilate a tree belonging to public grounds, and planted for the public benefit."

MECHANICS FOR RUSSIA.—Mr. George Hamlin, a machinist, and for a long time a foreman at Winans' machine shops, together with some five other Baltimore mechanics, started recently for New York, en route for Russia, where they go to take charge of important positions on the great Russian railroad. A half dozen other Baltimore machinists are already in England on their way out, and some 25 or 30 altogether will be sent out. All the Englishmen formerly employed in Russia have been compelled to quit their situations on account of the war, and their places are to be supplied in a great measure by Americans.—Sun.

AN ENGLISH SLAVEHOLDER.—Lord Brougham has presented a petition to the British House of Lords, praying for the removal of the present Lord High Commissioner, on the ground that he owns a plantation and slaves in Dutch Guinea.

UNIFORM FOR RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.—The conductors on the New York and Erie Railroad have adopted a uniform; it is appropriate and becoming, not unlike that of the New York police. The buttons bear the emblem of a miniature locomotive, and the word "Conductor." The example might, with advantage, be followed by conductors on other roads.

PRINTING IN ARABIC.—Setting up Arabic type is quite a different affair from setting up English; the different pieces of type amounting, as the printer informs us, to *eighteen hundred!* How the compositors can remember their arrangements and order in the boxes before them, it is hard to conceive. Most of the letters, twenty-nine in number, have a different form as they occur at the beginning, middle, or end of a word, and on connecting, so that twenty-nine letters may be quadrupled to give the whole number of types which represent them.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT BY A LADY.—A lady recently walked up and down Mount Washington, from the Notch side, on a wager of one thousand dollars, and won the wager.

SARATOGA.—Doubtless, of the thousands who resort to Congress Springs, at Saratoga, during the "heated term," and quaff its waters, few know anything of its history. Congress Spring was discovered in 1792, by John Taylor Gilman, of Exeter, New Hampshire, then member of Congress, and subsequently Governor of New Hampshire. While gunning, he came upon the stream, issuing from a fissure in a rock. The singularity of its appearance attracted his attention; the water was drank, the mineral qualities discovered, and, being a member of Congress, he gave it the name of Congress Spring.

SECOND GROWTH OF WHEAT.—On some land near this town, says the Winchester Virginian, may be seen the unusual spectacle of the second growth of wheat, from the stubble of the gathered crop. Some stalks shown to us were between one and two feet high, and exhibited imperfectly formed heads of about half the common size. Stubble thus grown up was in a green condition at harvest, and the recent growth, if we mistake not, is the result of the recent rains.

RATHER "FRENCHY."—A letter from Paris, says:—"An individual, condemned some time ago to ten years' hard labor for robbing a church, having served out his time, and having, by good conduct, recovered his reputation, was last week married, at the age of [illegible] retired for the night when a scream was heard and the bride fainted. She had seen upon her husband's shoulder, in deeply branded letters, the horrible word 'sacrilege.' When she recovered her senses, it was found she had lost her reason."

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Annual Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society is to be held this year at Elmira, Chemung county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of October. The official announcement states the grounds, comprising upwards of sixteen acres, have been conveniently arranged for the occasion. The amount of premiums offered exceeds $8,000. Governor Wright, of Indiana, will deliver the Annual Address.

THE DEEPEST MINE.—The Esslschacht mine at Kuttemberg, in Bohemia, now inaccessible, is said to have been deeper than any other mine, being no less than 3,778 feet below the surface—a depth only 150 feet less than the height of Vesuvius, and eight times greater than the height of the pyramid of Cheops, or the cathedral of Strasburg. The base of the salt works at Minden, in Prussia, is 2,231 feet deep, and 1,932 feet below the level of the sea.

A PORTABLE STOVE.—A new portable stove is described in the London Morning Journal. It is made of thin wrought iron, without any flue, and may be used upon any table or in any room. The fuel employed is cocoanut stearine in cakes, burnt by means of six wicks introduced into each cake, the cake fitting into a tin dish, made exactly to contain it. No smoke is produced, and the stove is capable of boiling, baking and broiling, and the whole is comprised in a cube of about 16 inches. The cost of fuel burnt is at the rate of one penny per hour, a cake lasting eight hours.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—In a late "Paris letter," we find the following curious statement: "Toward the middle of the last century, an individual of the age of 22 years was condemned to the hulks for life. It was then the custom, or at any rate in this case was the humor of the Court, to pronounce the sentence for the term of 99 years. The criminal has undergone his somewhat prolonged confinement; and a few days ago was set at liberty; though bent double, and almost bowed down to his knees, he is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He attains, next month, his 121st birthday."

THREE MILES OF OATS.—The farmers in one of the towns of Penobscot county, Me., have their oats sown in such a manner as to form a continuous field three miles long. It is estimated that the crop of the above three miles will reach six thousand bushels.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—A chart has recently been executed by M. Charlembert, a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Paris. It is designed to show the distribution of great men over the soil of France. It appears that La Manche has produced the greatest poets, philosophers, historians and artists. The regions near the North-sea have been most fertile in generals; while orators, physicians, naturalists and inventors have sprung up on the shores of the Mediterranean. Politicians and lawyers, like ill weeds, naturally come from all parts.

BAPTIST STATISTICS.—The Baptist Almanac for 1856, contains a table, from which it appears that there are in the United States, connected with the Baptist denomination, 523 associations, 10,488 churches, 6,887 ordained ministers, 592 licentiates, and 842,460 members. The number of baptisms in 1854, was 73,727. Adding the "irregular" Baptists, such as Anti-Mission Baptists, Free Will Baptists, Seventh Day Baptists, &c., to the above, the number of members is increased to 1,251,050.

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY.—The Trumbull (Ohio) Democrat, of the 28th ultimo, says:—"On last Tuesday morning, Mrs. Edwards, wife of William Edwards, living near Mercer, Ohio, while making the bed on which her children had slept the previous night, found coiled up at the foot of it a large black snake. He looked up as though he had had a good night's rest, and when awakened showed some anxiety to get up. He was despatched immediately."

Lyford C. Hill, of Gilmantown, N. H., the father of the little girl who, it is pretended, is charmed with a black snake, having been driven out of Boston, has been taken in charge by Barnum. The little girl and big snake are in New York, and will shortly be exhibited.

Rev. J. L. Hatch has been dismissed from the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Gloucester, Mass., the council declining to recommend him as a minister. The case is a novel and peculiar one. Mr. Hatch entertained very liberal views in reference to dancing and other amusements, and is said to have intimated the probability that Christ participated in the dancing at the wedding in Cana of Gallilee. The affair occasions some excitement.

The trial of J. B. Hamilton, dentist, and Charles Sanford, Homoeopathic physician, is now progressing at Auburn, N. Y., on the charge of having violated the person of Miss Laura Van Hoover, while under the influence of some etherized or stupefying mixtures, at the house of the physician.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, of the 9th inst., says: "A gentleman in this city purchased a squash yesterday for his table, and when it was opened it was found to contain a seed which had sprouted, and bore several leaves upon the sprout. We saw the seed and sprout last evening, and pronounce them quite a phenomenon. On what principle of germination this can be accounted for, we are at a loss to determine; yet there they were, the sprout and leaves, inside the squash, giving evidence of vigorous vegetable life."

POLITICAL NEWS.

MAINE.—A mass Republican Convention assembled on the 16th inst. Senators Hale and Bell, of New Hampshire, and Wade, of Ohio, were among the speakers. Dr. Nourse, of Bath, was elected President.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, considered that the only issue before the people was slavery. He was in favor of the Union, but would rather see it go to pieces than sacrifice the first principle of freedom.

Ex-Governor Cleveland, (formerly Democrat) of Connecticut, followed in the same strain.—He thought dissolution impossible, and vigorously denounced the Administration.

Mr. Hale made a characteristic speech, and resolutions were adopted, declaring human freedom paramount to all political questions; that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and ought to be abolished; that freedom to Kansas Nebraska ought to be restored. Gov. Morrill was recommended for re-election, and a resolution was passed in favor of the Maine Law. Ten or twelve thousand persons were present.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Republican Fusion Convention met in Boston, on the 16th inst., Hon. C. Goodrich in the Chair.

Speeches were made by Samuel Hoar, Richard H. Dana, Amasa Walker, Elizur Wright, and others.

Resolutions to the following effect were passed:

Resolved, That the time has come for the people of Massachusetts to act in concert with the friends of freedom throughout the country, with a view of restraining the alarming encroachments of slavery.

Resolved, That as a means to this end, there should be an assemblage of the people of the Commonwealth in mass convention.

A committee was appointed to carry out this resolution.

The meeting was not numerously attended, but was highly respectable and quite enthusiastic.

The opponents of the Maine Law have issued a call for a State Convention, preliminary to a political campaign.

KENTUCKY.—Official returns from 74 counties in Kentucky, and the reported majorities from remaining counties, reduce the majority of Morehead (Know Nothing) for Governor, to 4,300.

The election in the Fourth Ward of Louisville, on the 15th inst., for Councilman, resulted in the success of the Know Nothing candidate without opposition.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the Sixth Congressional District, of North Carolina, R. C. Puryear, Know Nothing, has 300 majority over Scales, Democrat.

J. L. Clingman, Democrat, in the Eighth District, has 1,496 majority.

KANSAS.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom, of July 28, gives the following account of an armed invasion into the territory:

We learn that a party of some thirty pro-slavery men met at Hickory Point, ten miles south of this place, the other day, and made a move to drive off the free State voters. They were soon outnumbered by resident free State citizens, who met and resolved to sustain their homes to the last extremity. The pro-slavery men retired from the field and thus matters rested until Thursday night last, when an armed body of seventy-five or eighty Missourians were found encamped in a piece of wood in that locality. Each was charged with a rifle, a pair of revolvers, and a bowie knife. On Friday forenoon they continued in the vicinity, apparently waiting for additions to their numbers. It is reported that they declare their mission to be to drive every free State citizen from the vicinity. Whether their purposes extend any further than this, we have no information.—There is no doubt of the facts, as an express, well-known to us personally, has come to secure relief.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that the Supreme Court of the Territory gave an opinion on the 8th inst., fully sustaining the legality of the acts of the Legislature. Three Judges compose the Court, two of whom are Southern men, Elmore and Lecompte, and one a Northerner, Johnson. This opinion emanates from Judges Elmore and Lecompte. It was written by Lecompte. Judge Johnson dissented to the propriety of the Court's giving an opinion. He is the Free Soil Judge from Ohio, and is a strong friend of Reeder. Elmore has been removed by President Pierce for being concerned in the Pawnee City land speculation. On joint ballot the Legislature has fixed the permanent seat of Government at Lecompton, a place on the Kansas river, about sixty miles from Westport, named after Judge Lecompte, and laid out and owned by a company of speculators. Before the passage of the measure shares could have been bought for one hundred dollars. Next day they could not be had for less than a thousand. This evening men are considered worth $10,000 who, last evening, were considered worth nothing. To-day, men are regarded as good for fifty thousand dollars, who yesterday were regarded as good for several hundred less than nothing. What is it that fickle fortune will not do for lucky people? The free State settlers are fast organizing and drilling as military companies for mutual defence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Know Nothing State Council met at Charleston on the 17th inst., and abolished the Catholic test, and now allows any native to join the order, who will renounce all civil and religious allegiance to any foreign potentate. The Council opposes any infringement of the existing rights of naturalized citizens.

ALABAMA.—Winston has been elected by a majority of about 11,000.

The American party has secured the election of Judge in the Second District of Mobile by 1,250 majority over all.

TEXAS.—The advices from Galveston contain partial returns of the recent election in Texas, indicating the success of Gov. Pease, the Democratic candidate.

Peter H. Bell, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Second District, has been elected.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Quitman accepts the nomination for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of Mississippi, on condition that he shall be understood to advocate the following policy of Government, viz.: Resistance to all legislation directly or indirectly hostile to the institution of slavery, which he considers a natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races when in contact; the acquisition of Cuba as the only means of preserving slavery in that Island, and ultimately in the United States; and the encouragement, by all proper means, by the Government, of the diffusion of American principles, in the gradual absorption of Mexican and other territories South. He is also of the opinion that no national organization will help the South, and consequently that she must help herself.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—The editor of the Nebraska News says he fabricated the story of slavery having been introduced in Nebraska, and that his purpose was to get that territory brought into notice, in which he has succeeded beyond his desires. He adds:

"There is as much effort being made by slaveholders to introduce slavery into Nebraska to-day, as the theologians are at present putting forth to drive a camel through the optic of a cambric needle; and there is as much danger of its being legalized in Nebraska, as there is of good sense becoming common among the two extremes." or, we may add, honesty and truth in the "*Nebraska News.*"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic county meeting of Carbon, Pa., has adopted a resolution declaring that the efforts of Governor Reeder, in Kansas, to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, merit the approbation of every true lover of the Union, and prove him to be what he was always known, a high toned National Democrat.

The Allegheny and Franklin County Whig Conventions have taken action looking towards a fusion of the Whig and Republican State Conventions.

OHIO POLITICS.—The newspapers published in the German language, and circulated among the German population of Ohio, are divided thus in reference to the election of Governor of that State: for Medill, Dem., seven papers at Cleveland, Columbus, Tiffin, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Dover and Holmes county, with an aggregate circulation of 8,450 copies; for Chase, Republican, six papers, at Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, and Sandusky, with an aggregate circulation of 12,460 copies.

The Mass State Convention of the Whigs and Americans opposed to Solomon P. Chase for Governor, met in the city of Columbus, on the 9th inst. Hon. Wm. Standberry addressed the Convention in a pro-slavery speech. He said the Southern people owned slaves only in name. Massachusetts was the real owner, and reaped the fruits of their labor in exchange for her granite and ice. Ex-Governor Allen Trimble was nominated for Governor.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat, says, in the county election for the offices of Assessor and Assistant Circuit Attorney, which the Know Nothings so stoutly contested, the Democrats have been victorious by an overwhelming majority. In the city alone, the Democratic candidates are more than twelve hundred ahead, and there is no doubt but that the county will add largely to this majority.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Johnson, Dem., according to the Nashville Union, has about 2,000 majority for Governor, and the same paper says that, as far as heard from, the Democrats have lost four members of the State Legislature and gained nine, leaving a nett gain of five. If there are no other changes, the American party will have two majority in the next Legislature. To Congress, four Democrats, one Whig and five Americans are elected. In the 4th District General Collum, who voted against the Kansas bill in the last Congress, is defeated, the total vote standing 5864 for Collum, American, to 5,966 for Savage, Dem.

A SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.—Mr. J. E. Thompson, of Georgia, on a visit with his family to Fort Edward, Washington county, N. York, was cited to appear before Judge Gibson soon after his arrival, and to produce the person of an alleged slave Emily, complained of as in possession of said Thompson. Mr. T. appeared, having with him a colored girl of about twenty years, and answered to the complaint that she was not restrained of her liberty, but had been informed previous to starting upon the journey that she would be free to leave him if she desired, upon arriving in the free States; that she had no desire to leave him, but preferred to return to her southern home. No one appearing to prosecute the writ, the Judge discharged the same. The girl Emily had not been consulted previous to the preferment of the complaint.

THE INDIANA BLACK LAW.—Judge Borden recently decided, in the case of a colored person, by the name of Brown, that the law prohibiting "negroes and mulattoes" from coming into the State, being highly penal, must be construed strictly. The State must prove that the offending person is either a full-blooded African, or exactly half white and half black, which is a mulatto. This the State could not do, and so Brown went on his way rejoicing.

HARVEST SECURED.—The wheat crop along the line of the Central Railroad, between Rochester and Buffalo, New York, is said to be all harvested and housed.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S PETITION TO THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We find in the Pittsburg Journal a copy of the petition of Passmore Williamson to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It is very full and clear, showing evidently the marks of the sound and clear intellect of our distinguished fellow citizen, and able lawyer, W. H. Meredith, late Secretary of the Treasury. The application is put principally on the ground that a United States Court has no jurisdiction to award the writ of habeas corpus; that Williamson was not bound to make reply thereto; that the reply made was conclusive and not traversable; that the whole proceedings of Judge Kane, including the commitment for contempt, were absolutely coram non judice—that the commitment was arbitrary, illegal and void—and that the petitioner is justified in looking with confidence to the tribunals of his native State to vindicate his rights by restoring his liberty. He therefore asks for a writ directed to Charles Hortz, the keeper of said prison, commanding him to bring before your honorable Court, the body of your petitioner, to do and abide such order as your Honorable Court may direct.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots

Of DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14, and 16 Ann Street, New York.

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Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money received directly by themselves, or through their authorized travelling agents.

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY McHENRY & BELL, STOCK AND BILL BROKERS.

No. 160 Walnut Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing steady:

LOANS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6 per ct '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phil Ger & Nor	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	" preferred	—	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minehill	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 5	[illegible]	—	Har & Lan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila 6 per ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phil & Sun	—	[illegible]
" 5 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chester Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cam City 6 per ct	[illegible]	—	Tioga	[illegible]	—
Pitts 6 per ct	[illegible]	—	" preferred	[illegible]	—
" " c'upon	[illegible]	[illegible]	P W & Balt	[illegible]	[illegible]
All'gy city 6 p ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sun & Erie	—	—
" county	[illegible]	[illegible]	Long Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alle co P R R 6's	[illegible]	[illegible]	CANAL STOCKS.		
Penna 6 per ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schuyl Nav	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 5 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	" preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lehigh Nav	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn 6 per ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 5 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	" preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	C & Del	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincin 6 per ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky 6 pr ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sus & Tidewater	—	[illegible]
Illinois 6 "	—	[illegible]	BANK STOCKS.		
St Louis 6 pr ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	North Amer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Rev Notes	—	[illegible]	Penna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penna R R 6 per ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philada	—	[illegible]
1st mort	[illegible]	[illegible]	Far & Mec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ch&Am R R 6 pr ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	Commercial	—	[illegible]
Har Mon R R "	[illegible]	—	N Liberty	[illegible]	[illegible]
P G & N R R "	[illegible]	—	Mechanics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading R R "	[illegible]	—	Southwark	[illegible]	—
" Mort "	[illegible]	[illegible]	P Township	—	[illegible]
H & Lan R R "	[illegible]	—	Kensington	[illegible]	—
P & R R R 7 pr ct	[illegible]	—	Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]
ChesVal R R "	[illegible]	[illegible]	Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tioga R R "	[illegible]	—	Man & Mechs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Wil & Bal	[illegible]	—	Commerce	[illegible]	—
W R R 6 pr ct	—	—	Tradesmen's	[illegible]	—
Long I R R "	[illegible]	[illegible]	United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sch Nav '82 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Nav "	[illegible]	—	M & M Pitts	[illegible]	—
" Mort "	[illegible]	—	Exch'ge Pitts	[illegible]	—
C & D Cl "	—	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sus & Tid '78 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	Northern, Ky	[illegible]	—
RAILROAD STOCKS.			Louisville, Ky	[illegible]	—
Cam & Am	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmers, Ky	[illegible]	—
Penna	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union, N'sh, Tenn	[illegible]	—
Har Mtw	[illegible]	[illegible]	Plant's, Tenn	[illegible]	—
North Penna	[illegible]	[illegible]	Com & R Vicks	[illegible]	[illegible]
			N O Gas Lt	[illegible]	—

THE COMMON BELIEF that the hair cannot be reproduced on bald heads is erroneous and at variance with the known principles which govern its growth. Each hair is a hollow tube, through which there is a constant circulation maintained by the blood which circulates in minute veins to the glands or vessels which secrete the hair. By this circulation the hair is nourished and held fast, its glossy color given and preserved, and each hair covered with the hair oil. [illegible] Jayne's Hair Tonic. [illegible] Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, 84 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by their agents in all towns, villages, and country stores throughout the United States. 1t

FITS! FITS! FITS!

Persons laboring under this distressing malady will find the Vegetable Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and although prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits, they will be found of especial benefit to all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. The dyspeptic patient, whose stomach has lost the power of duly converting food into a life-sustaining element, is restored to vigor by [illegible] gastric fluid re-organize its nervous power, and the [illegible] nutriment which is a load and a burden to the sufferer, while his digestive organization was paralyzed and unstrung, becomes, under the wholesome revolution created in the system, the basis of strength, activity, and health. Sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country. Address Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price: single box, $1; two, $5; twelve, $11.

THE APPROACHING BABY SHOW.—We learn that Colonels Barnum and Wood design, should their baby-show enterprise prove successful, to offer premiums for well-dressed gentlemen. In that event, competitors for the prize, will obtain their clothing from the cheap and fashionable establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, 111 Chesnut Street, corner of Franklin Place.

PEACHES AND OTHER FRUITS if eaten to excess occasion Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints; the best remedy for which is Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It is certain, safe and pleasant, efficacious in curing either adults or children. It is prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, and for sale by their agents throughout the country. 1t

WILKIN'S AMULET will restore, preserve, and cleanse the hair. It is no barber's, self-styled professor's, or unknown individual's preparation, like the innumerable injurious or good-for-nothing humbugs of the day. The Amulet, so well known in many private circles for the hair restoring powers and other virtues, was invented by Dr. G. M. Wilkin, the well known Occulist of New York, who has kindly presented me with the recipe from which to prepare the article for the public. Price 50 cents. Sold by Durand & Tourteiot, 100 Chesnut Street, Philada. Druggists generally throughout the country, and at the principal depot, 48 Maiden Lane, New York. aug18-3t M. WILKIN.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August [illegible], 1855.

REMARKS.—The weather has been clear and pleasant since our last notice. And trade generally has been more active, among the Dry Goods houses particularly, there has been much more animation, a number of Southern and Western merchants having arrived and commenced laying in their Fall supplies. Bark has been rather more inquired after. Breadstuffs have been in steady demand, with continued light receipts and reduced stocks. Prices of Flour, Meal, Wheat and Corn are well maintained. Oats have been arriving very freely, and prices have considerably declined. The Cotton market is quiet, but prices have been sustained by the light stock arriving here and in neighboring ports—the receipts being very small—barely equal to the daily wants of the manufacturers. Fish is unchanged. Hemp and Hides are in good demand at full rates. Indigo is looking up. The Iron market continues firm, but the transactions are limited. Lead is scarce. In Lumber the transactions have been to a moderate extent. Coffee has been arriving quite freely, but prices have advanced. Sugar and Molasses are in good demand, and holders have succeeded in realizing a further advance. In Naval Stores and Oils there are no changes to notice. Provisions are in better demand, and for Bacon rather higher prices have been obtained. Rice is held firmly. Salt is advancing. Seeds are dull. In Wool the sales have been to a moderate extent at full rates. Freights are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, but prices are well maintained in consequence of the continued light supplies and the reduced stock on sale. The demand for shipment has been limited, and the transactions only comprise 3,000 bbls at $9 per bbl for standard and fair brands, $9,25 for Brandywine, and $9,50a10 for extra, including 600 bbls made from Spring Wheat on terms not made public. There has been a moderate inquiry for home consumption, within the range of the same quotations. The market is now nearly bare of Rye Flour. Small sales at $7. The stock of Corn Meal is light, and holders firm at the advance noted in our last report. Sales of 300 bbls Pennsylvania at $4,50 per bbl, and 1,000 bbls Brandywine at $4,75.

Inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 16th inst.:

Barrels	Superfine		5,[illegible]
Do	Fine		[illegible]
Do	Middlings		[illegible]
Do	Rye		[illegible]
Do	Corn Meal		[illegible]
Condemned	Do		[illegible]
	Total		[illegible]

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat during the past week have been quite moderate. There has been a good demand for milling, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 40a45,000 bushels at $1,70a1,85 per bushel for inferior and prime Southern and Pennsylvania red, mostly at $1,80, afloat, for the latter description, and $1,90a2,00 for white. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales of new at $1,10 a1,20, and old at $1,25a1,27. Corn is scarce; sales of 5,000 bushels yellow at 95c, afloat. 3,000 bushels mixed Western Corn sold at 90a93c, afloat. Oats continue to arrive very freely, and the demand is quite moderate—sales of 35,000 bushels new Delaware at 40a43 cents per bushel, one lot at something higher, closing at 40c, and some inferior quality at 37a38c.

PROVISIONS.—There has been rather more inquiry for all descriptions, and prices are firmer. Sales of 250 bbls Mess at $19,87½a20 per bbl, cash and on time. The market is bare of Prime. Beef is unchanged. Small sales of City Mess, for ship stores, at $18,50, cash. Bacon—There has been a good inquiry, and prices are firmer.—Sales of 150 tcs Hams at 11a12½ cts per lb for plain and fancy canvassed, as in quality; 100 casks Sides at 10½a11c, and Shoulders at 9½a10½ cts, cash, which is an advance of ½c. In Dry, Salted, and Pickled Meats, there is but little stock to operate in. 100 casks Sides in dry salt were sold at 9½a10 cts, on time, which is an improvement, and 150 casks Shoulders at 8½c, cash. Lard—The market is mostly bare, and the demand has been limited. Sales of 200 tcs and bbls good and prime quality at 11½a12c; some kegs at 12½ cts, and kegs at 13½c per lb, on time. Butter—Continues to come in very slowly, and is in fair demand. Solid packed offered at 18a15 cts, and Roll at 18a22c.

AMERICAN FABRICS.—Trade has now commenced in good earnest. The jobbers, who, until within a few days past stood aloof, watching the movements and changes of the market, are now purchasing freely, and the importers and commission men there is more than the usual bustle and excitement manifest. The distant jobbers are buying with much freedom, and the number is quite as large as it was [illegible] in some instances to larger than ever before, on account of heavy purchases for the first time.

BARK.—There has been more inquiry for Quercitron, and the stock is light. Sales of 50 hhds No 1 at $27 per ton. Sales of Spanish at $15a15 per cord, and Chestnut at $12 per cord.

BEESWAX.—The demand is limited. Sales of good yellow at 29a30c per lb, cash.

CANDLES.—Prices are unchanged. There is a good demand for Adamantine, and further sales of 500 boxes have been made at 20a23c per lb, 4 mos. Sperm are held at 38a40c.

COAL.—The receipts continue large, from both the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, and free shipments are being made from Richmond and Bristol. Cargo sales of Schuylkill White Ash at $4,20a4,50, and Red Ash at $4,50a4,75 per ton, free on board. Allegheny Bituminous Coal continues exceedingly dull. Two cargoes sold at $5 per basket.

COFFEE.—The receipts have been large since our last report, comprising three cargoes of Rio, one of Laguayra and two small invoices of St. Domingo. The demand is active and prices ¼c higher. Sales of 5,000 bags Rio at 10a10⅝c; some Laguayra at 11⅛, and St. Domingo at 10⅛c per lb, on time.

COPPER.—Is dull, and the sales of English Sheathing and Yellow Metal have been only in a small way at our former quotations.

COTTON.—The receipts and stocks continue very small, but the manufacturers continue to purchase cautiously, and the market has been quiet. Prices, however, are well maintained. Sales of 800 bales Upland and New Orleans within the range of 10a13c per lb on time, including some samples at our lowest quotations.

We annex our tables of Receipts and Stocks, Exports to Great Britain and France, made up to last mail dates, showing a deficit in receipts at the ports of 85,100 bales; deficit in export to Great Britain 50,000 bales; Excess to France 70,000 bales.—Stocks in all the ports 100,000 bales against 150,916 bales at the same period last year:

	Receipts since Sept. 1.		Stock on Hand and on Shipboard.	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.
New Orleans	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]		
New York			[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]		[illegible]	

	Exp'd to Gt. Brit.		Exp'd to France.	
	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina				
Virginia		[illegible]		
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Total	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase			[illegible]	
Decrease	[illegible]			

The market has been sustained by the light receipts remaining in this and the other ports of the United States, barely sufficient to meet the daily requirements of a fair home demand, and a moderate inquiry for export.

During the last two weeks of July, there were accounts of too much rain in certain sections of South Carolina, Alabama and Texas, but for the days past we have heard no complaints, and believe the crop prospects to be very favorable.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There has been a fair trade doing. Small sales of Soda Ash at 2⅞a3½c; Sal Soda at 2½c; Refined Camphor at 38c; Opium at $5a5,50 per lb, 6 mos; Tumeric at 3½c; some Castor Oil and two cargoes Saint Domingo Logwood, on terms not made public.

FEATHERS.—Are firm. Small sales of good Western at 50a53c per lb, short time.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel continues quite limited, but prices are unchanged. Sales in lots from store at $20,50a21 per bbl for large No 1; $9,75 for medium No 2's; $7,50a8,75 for large No 3's, and $6,50 for small. In Codfish and Herring the sales have been unimportant.

FRUIT.—There have been no further arrivals of foreign. A cargo of Palermo Oranges and Lemons, which arrived at the close of last week, has mostly been disposed of from the wharf, on terms not made public. Dried Fruit is scarce. Pine Apples range from $5a8 per 100, as in quality. Green Apples are plenty and dull at $3a5 per bbl.

HEMP.—Prices are looking up in consequence of the unfavorable accounts of the growing crops. About 300 bales Dew Rot and Hackled sold last week, and 125 since on private terms.

HIDES.—An import of 4,500 Laguayra has arrived, which was previously contracted for a neighboring market. A cargo of African which arrived at the close of last week, has also been shipped to another market.

HOPS.—Continue in limited request. Small sales of new Eastern and Western at 11a12c per lb.

INDIGO.—Is held with more firmness, and there has been more inquiry. Sales of Bengal at $1,25a1,30, and Caraccas at $1a1,05 per lb, 6 mos.

IRON.—The market has been very quiet since our last notice, but prices are firm. Sales of 2,000 tons in lots No 1 Anthracite at $26a27 per ton, 6 mos; No 2 at $25a25, and No 3 at $22a23,50. A sale of Forge at $22. Scotch Pig is held at $31a32, 6 mos, but buyers refuse to pay these figures. There is a fair demand for Bar and Boiler Iron at former rates.

LEAD.—The stock is nearly exhausted. A sale of 1,000 pigs Spanish was made on private terms, and one lot at $6,31, cash.

LEATHER.—There is a good demand for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather at full rates.

LUMBER.—There is a steady trade doing, without change in prices. Sales of 600,000 Laths in lots at $1,50 per M. Southern Yellow Pine Sap Boards are dull and sell very slowly at $12a13 per M.

MOLASSES continues in demand, but there is very little stock here to operate in, and prices have advanced 2a3 cts per gallon. A cargo of Trinidad sold at 33c, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin has been in better demand, but supplies come forward slowly. About 1,500 bbls sold in lots at $1,75a1,80 per barrel for common, and $2a3 for Soap. 300 bbls Pitch sold from vessel at $1,50, and a lot of Tar at $3. Spirits of Turpentine has been neglected. Small sales at 40a41 cents per gallon, closing at the latter figure.

OILS.—[illegible] at full rates. 100 bbls Natural Whale sold at 70c, on time. Linseed Oil is firm at the advance made last week. Lard Oil meets a limited inquiry. Sales of Summer and Spring at 95c, on time. Red Oil is scarce.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending the 13th inst.:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lb Bone.
Edgartown	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Nantucket	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total for the week	110	715	
Previously	45,151	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PLASTER.—No sales have been reported since our last report.

RICE.—Has been in demand, and prices are firm. Sales in lots at 5½a6¼c per lb, on time.

SEEDS.—Supplies of all descriptions come in very slowly. Clover seed is held at $7 per 64 lbs, but there is little or no demand for it. Timothy is beginning to come in and ranges from $3 to 4,50 per bushel. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted. About 10,000 bushels Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, sold on terms not made public.

SPICES.—Small sales of Nutmegs at 85ca$1, and Pepper at 10½a11 per lb, 6 mos.

SPIRITS.—Prices of Brandy and Gin are firm, but there is very little doing. The market continues nearly bare of N E Rum. Small sales at 43a45c. Whiskey is in steady demand. Sales of bbls at 41c; Prison bbls at 42 cts, and hhds at 40c.

SUGAR.—Supplies continue to come forward very slowly. There is a good demand, and prices have again advanced ¼c per lb. Sales of 1,500 hhds Cuba and New Orleans at 6½a8½c, on time, and some Havana at 7¼a8 cts for yellow and white.

TALLOW.—Is in steady demand at 10½a11c per lb, cash, for Country, and 11½a12c for City Rendered.

TEAS.—There has been more inquiry for all descriptions, and prices are well maintained.

TOBACCO.—Prices are firm for both Leaf and Manufactured, and there is more inquiry for the latter.

WINES.—The sales have been unimportant.

WOOL.—The receipts have nearly ceased, and about all the clip throughout the country has passed out of the farmers' hands. There is a moderate inquiry, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 120,000 lbs from 32 up to 50c per lb, 6 mos, for common and fine.

FREIGHTS.—To foreign ports continue excessively dull, and the rates are about nominal. To the South the rates are unchanged. Colliers meet with quick despatch at $1 per ton to New York, $1,20 to Rhode Island, and $1,50 to Boston.—*Inquirer.*

HAY per 100 lbs—Timothy $1,00a1,10; Clover Hay $1,00.

HEMP—Kentucky Dew Rot $185 per ton; Manilla per lb 14a15.

LIME per bushel 30a32c.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.—Butter, Firkins, 16a18c; No 1 in kegs, 14a15 cts; do Roll 20a22; Goshen, 22a25; Lard, Jersey, 11a12; Western kegs 12½c; do bbl 11½a12c; Grease do 7½. Cheese, Ohio, 9a10c per pound; New York, 10a12. Mercer Potatoes, 35a45c per bushel.

RAGS—Country mixed 4½c per lb.

SALT—Liverpool, ground, 90a95c; do in sacks, $1,50a1,60; do in sacks (fine) $1,60a1,85; St. Martins, 35a38; Turk's Island, 35.

TOBACCO—Cuba 30a40 cts per lb; Kentucky 10; do Maysville 8a12; Maryland 5a8; Virginia 5a9; Pennsylvania Seed Leaf 8a12; Connecticut Seed Leaf 18a20; Manufactured Nos 1, 2, and 3, 18a35.

COAL—Duty 30 per ct—Schuylkill W A lump per ton $4,12½a4,50; Prepared $4,12½a4,50; Red Ash $4,37½a4,62½; Lehigh lump $4,75a5; Prepared $4,75; by retail do $5,50 a6,00; Schuylkill Prepared $5a5,50.

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

The receipts of Beef Cattle this week have been about 1,200 head; about 1,000 head were disposed of at $9,50a10,50 per 100 lbs, and some extra at $11, and 200 left over. Cows and Calves selling from $25 to 60, as to quality.—Hogs—About 1,000 head have been offered and all disposed of at $8,25a8,75 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs are in active demand. Sales of 8,000 head at $1,75a4,75 each, as in quality and condition.

NEW YORK MARKETS, AUG 18.

ASHES.—The market continues firm with a fair inquiry. Sales of 80 bbls at $6,12½ for Pots, and $6,31a6,37½, principally for the latter figure, for Pearls.

COTTON.—The transactions are only to a very limited extent, and the market rules very heavy. Holders cannot realize to any extent without submitting to lower prices.

FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market exhibits no change.—The receipts continue light, and the demand fair for the Eastern and local trade. Sales of 6,500 bbls at $9,a9 37½ for common to straight and extra State, (some parcels of the latter made from white Wheat commanding as high as $9,75) $9,50a9,87½ for mixed to choice Western, and $11 a11,50 for extra Genesee—the market closing quiet; sales of common State to November delivery were reported at $7. In Canadian Flour there is a moderate business doing, and with a small supply the market rules firm. Sales of 300 bbls at $9,50a10,50 for the whole range of superfine to the best extra, and $10,50a11 for extra and fancy. In Southern Flour there is a pretty good business doing, but prices, however, are without important change. Sales of 1,300 bbls at $9,50a10 for common to choice brands, and $9,75a10,50 for fancy and extra.

GRAIN.—Wheat rules dull. The supply, though not large, is in excess of the demand, and with rather more desire to realize, the market is duller. Sales 9,500 bushels at $1,70a1,82 for white do, and $1,90 for red Long Island. Rye is scarce and in request at full prices. Sales 300 bushels old Northern at $1,30. Barley is in limited supply. A sale of 300 bushels prime four rowed was made at $1,32. In Corn there was a pretty good business done to-day, but holders were compelled to accept lower prices in order to realize. Sales 60,000 bushels, including deliveries to arrive on Monday at 88c for Western mixed, closing steady at 90 cents for prime parcels. Oats are in good demand at 55a58½ cts for State and Western.

HOPS.—The market is irregular and dull; prices strongly tending to lowerness. The supply is very light. First sort, 1854, sell readily at 17a23; sales of 20 bales at a price within our range.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Pork is 12½c better for Mess, and 25c for Prime, with a good demand, especially for the latter. The stock is light, and being in comparatively few hands, the market is easily controlled by sellers. The transactions aggregate 1,600 bbls at $18,50 for new, and $19,75 for old Mess, $18 for thin Mess, $17 for Prime Mess, and $17,50 for Prime, including 1,000 bbls of the latter at quotation. Beef continues firm, with a good demand, and light supply. Sales 600 bbls at $11,50a12 for Country Mess, $11 for Country Prime, $16 for repacked Western, and $17 for extra do. Prime Mess is inactive, and the nominal quotations are $24a25. Cut Meats are very scarce and firm. Sales 70 hhds at 9½c for Shoulders, and 10c for Hams. 150 bbls smoked Shoulders sold at 9½c. Lard is firm, with sales of 450 bbls at 11¾a12c for fair to prime. Butter is selling at 14a18c for Ohio, and 20a23 for State. Cheese is dull at 8a9½c.

WHISKEY.—The market continues firm, with sales of 300 bbls Ohio and Prison at 40a41c.

ALMANAC.

Aug.—1855.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
25 Saturday,	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	
26 Sunday,	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	
27 Monday,	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	D. H. M.
28 Tuesday,	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	
29 Wednesday,	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	Last [illegible]
30 Thursday,	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	New [illegible]
31 Friday,	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	First [illegible]
1 Saturday,	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	Full [illegible]

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

By the Rev. J. Y. Ashton, on the [illegible] June, Mr. Levi B. Albertson, to Miss Amanda C. Patterson, both of this city.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. Jacob Hill, to Miss Mary J. Rubin, both of this city.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Edwin Seeley, of New Haven, to Miss Mary Dunbabin, of Richmond, Philadelphia.

On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. B. B. Rose, Joshua E. Curtis, of New York city, to Miss Sarah Draper, of this city.

On the 1st instant, by Ald. Freeman, John H. Coleridge, to Miss Mary A. Heywood, both of this city.

On the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, Alfred Hutchinson, to Caroline L. Armstrong, late of New York.

On the 9th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Ayres, Mr. George E. Barnes, to Rebecca M. Lewellen, both of this city.

On the 13th ultimo, by Ald. J. Thompson, Mr. Henry Knapp, of Rock Island, Illinois, to Miss Margaret B. Beaver, of Chester county, Pa.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, Mr. A. C. Furnave, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss Harriet B. daughter of Christopher Brooks, Esq. of Newark, Del.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. A. Y. Ashton, Mr. R. G. Clark, to Miss Sophia S. Miller, both of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McCool, of Pottsville, Col. William Reinhold, of Muncy, Pa. to Emily W. Kempton, daughter of the late John W. Wyndham, of Philadelphia.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. A. G. McAuley, Mr. William Wood, to Miss Susan Slough, both of this city.

On the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Eibl, the Rev. Nathan T. Walters, of Pittsburg, to Miss Anna M. Wright, formerly of Hazleton.

On the 5th inst. in Camden, Harry B. Navlty, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah Francisco, of Camden, formerly of Newark, N. J.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Way, Mr. William L. Kirlin, of Philadelphia, to Jane Adams, daughter of the late John Sims, of Great Egg Harbor.

On the 16th inst. at St. Philip's Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Joseph E. Williamson, of St. Louis, Missouri, to Mary A. daughter of the late Wm. G. Heyl, of Philadelphia.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. James Anderson, Mr. Henry C. Smith, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sallie M. Britton, of Bucks county, Pa.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev George E. Thrall, Mr. Robert S. McBeth, late of Perthshire, Scotland, to Miss Sarah R. Joyner, of Philadelphia.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 9th inst. at Swedesboro, N. J., Mrs. Sarah E. Waters, wife of the Rev. Edwin Waters, of the N. J. M. E. Conference, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. Keziah W. daughter of Allen W. and Sophia Brooks.

On the 11th inst. Rachel Louisa, daughter of Augustus W. and Ann E. Feldmann, aged 17 months.

On the 19th inst. Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Connor, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 16th inst. Eliza E. daughter of Philip F. and Hannah Rock, aged 3 years.

On the 16th inst. Archibald, son of Robt. and Eliza Libertie, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 16th inst. Emma Jane, daughter of Christian and Eliza J. Stuver, aged 17 months.

On the 16th inst. Isaac Porter, aged 35 years.

On the 15th inst. William Gorman.

On the 16th inst. Sarah Jane, daughter of Hugh and Mary A. Gordon, aged 17 months.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Piper, aged 80.

On the 15th inst. James, son of James and Jemima A. Craft, aged 2 years and 2 months.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. Mary Heiser, aged 33 years.

On the 15th inst. Elizabeth Lowe, aged 65 years.

On the 15th inst. Caroline, widow of the late Edwin C. Sidebaker.

On the 12th inst. Mr. John Watson, aged 60 years.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. Louisa Coffin.

On the 14th inst. Joshua E. son of Robt. M. and Elizabeth S. Finch, aged 13 months.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Abram Booth, aged 75 years.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. Mary Conlin, aged 40 years.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. Margaret Youth, aged 75.

On the 13th inst. Edward Johnson, son of Chas. D. and Annie T. Moore, aged 2 years and 2 months.

On the 13th inst. John Goodhart, aged 72 years.

On the 13th inst. Wm. Harper.

On the 12th inst. Carpus, son of Edward and Caroline Brinsfield, aged 1 year.

At Frederick, Md., on the 9th instant, Dr. Charles E. Hairston, formerly of this city.

On the 12th inst. Capt. J. S. Jones, aged 45 years.

On the 12th inst. Christianna E. daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Jordan, aged 17 years.

Near Bordentown, N. J. on the 11th inst. George L. Haines, aged 44 years.

On the 11th inst. Elizabeth, wife of John McCloskey, aged 26 years.

On the 11th inst. Mr. John Lane, aged 63 years.

On the 11th inst. Thomas Perkins, aged 29 years.

On the 11th inst. Alex. Cameron, aged 36 years.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. Catharine Moore, aged 62.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. Rachel Porter, aged 55.

On the 12th inst. Thomas H. Davis, aged 19 years.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No. 39 South Third St.

PHILADELPHIA, August [illegible], 1855.

PENNSYLVANIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Solvent bks	par to ½ dis	Solvent bks	1 dis
Relief notes	[illegible]	GEORGIA.	
NEW JERSEY.		Solvent bks	1 dis
Solvent bks	par to ½ dis	Bk St Mary's	[illegible]
Merch bk Bridgeton	[illegible]	Manufacturers' Macon	failed
Wheat Grower's bk Newark	[illegible]	Bank of Milledgeville	[illegible]
DELAWARE.		Milledgeville	[illegible]
Solvent bks	par	Atlanta	[illegible]
Under 5s	¼ dis	ALABAMA.	
MARYLAND.		Bk of Mobile	[illegible]
Solvent bks	¼ dis	Southern Bk of Ala.	[illegible]
Salisbury	[illegible]	Other solvent bks	[illegible]
Mer of Cum'd	failed	MISSISSIPPI.	
Far & Millers	[illegible]	All bks	uncertain
Far & Mec Bk, Kent Co	[illegible]	LOUISIANA.	
DIS. OF COLUMBIA.		Solvent bks	[illegible]
Exchange Bank	[illegible]	OHIO.	
Solvent bks	[illegible]	Solvent bks	1 dis
Local Currency in Washington	[illegible]	Bk of Wooster	failed
NEW YORK.		Bk of Norwalk	do
Solvent bks	par to ½	Bk of Canton	do
9th Avenue bk	[illegible]	Bk of Circleville	[illegible]
Knickerbocker bk	[illegible]	Canal Bk, Cleveland	[illegible]
Lewis co bk	[illegible]	City Bk, of Columbus	[illegible]
Ontario bk	[illegible]	Small notes	[illegible]
New Rochelle	[illegible]	KENTUCKY.	
For Bk, Onondaga	[illegible]	Solvent bks	[illegible]
Mer & Man Bk, Oswego	[illegible]	Newport Safety Fund	failed
Exch'ge Bk, Buffalo	[illegible]	Kentucky Trust Co	[illegible]
Empire City bk	[illegible]	Small notes	[illegible]
Central bk	[illegible]	INDIANA.	
MAINE.		State bk	[illegible]
Solvent bks	[illegible]	Free bks	5 to 20 dis
Bk of Hallowell	[illegible]	Small notes	[illegible]
Canal bk	[illegible]	ILLINOIS.	
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		Solvent banks	[illegible]
Solvent bks	[illegible]	Quincy City bank, Quincy	[illegible]
VERMONT.		Railroad bk, Decatur	failed
Solvent bks	[illegible]	Small notes	[illegible]
Bank Bk, Bennington	[illegible]	MISSOURI.	
South Royalton bk	[illegible]	Solvent bks	[illegible]
CONNECTICUT.		TENNESSEE.	
Solvent bks	[illegible]	Solvent bks	[illegible]
MASSACHUSETTS.		Farmers' & Mechanics', Memphis	[illegible]
Solvent bks	[illegible]	Small notes	[illegible]
Cochituate bk	[illegible]	MICHIGAN.	
RHODE ISLAND.		Solvent bks	[illegible]
Solvent bks	[illegible]	Wisconsin	[illegible]
CANADA.		Bk of Kalamazoo	[illegible]
Solvent bks	[illegible]	Gov'ment Stock bk	[illegible]
Far Joint Stock bk	failed	Adrian Ins Co	[illegible]
VIRGINIA.		Bk of Macomb Co	[illegible]
Solvent bks	[illegible]	ARKANSAS.	
Bk of Kanawha	[illegible]	All bks	no sale
Fred Alleghany	[illegible]	WISCONSIN.	
NORTH CAROLINA.		Solvent bks	[illegible]
Solvent bks	[illegible]	TEXAS.	
Small notes	[illegible]	Com. & Agricultural Bk, Galveston	[illegible]

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Nashville, Tenn., August, 1855. aug11-4t

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BOOK AGENTS

NOTICE THE ADVERTISEMENT in another column, headed "Young Men and Ladies, too." jy7-tf

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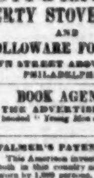

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From Prof. Jas. Bryan, Editor of the "Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Journal."

[illegible]

JAMES BRYAN, M. D., Prof. Surgery in Philadelphia College of Medicine.

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READ THE TESTIMONY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1855.—Dear Sir—During the last five years I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia in the most aggravated form, and have used, without receiving any benefit therefrom, every remedy recommended for the disease. In fact, I was affected so badly that on many occasions I was in great danger of dying from suffocation in consequence of the rise of matter in my throat, and all my efforts for relief were in vain. I was at last induced, through the recommendation of a friend of mine, to try "Hoofland's German Bitters," and I cannot express the amount of relief I have received, from the use of only one bottle, in astonishing, and compels me to say that I would not be without the Bitters for any consideration. I go through their use, enjoyed that pleasure I have been a stranger to for many years. Yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH GATES, No. 95 Carter's Alley.

To Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 120 Arch street, Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1855.

Dear Sir:—I would state for the benefit of the afflicted, that I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters," myself and in my family, for a long time, and have always found them to act as you represent. I have been relieved of great benefit in cases of Dyspepsia, Pains in the Head, and Breast, Colds and Nervous Diseases, and cordially recommend them to all who may be afflicted with diseases for which you prescribe them.

E. H. PARIS, No. 21 Race street.

To Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 120 Arch street, Phila.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 28th, 1855.

Dear Sir:—It is with much pleasure I embrace this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have received from the use of a few bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters." For a number of years I had been sorely and severely afflicted with Dyspepsia, accompanied by severe attacks of the Piles, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without receiving any permanent benefit. Being advised to use the German Bitters, and Ointment in connection, for the Piles, your Splendid Ointment, and I now inform you that the use of them has completely restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET RHODES, No. 46 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 120 Arch street, Phila.

Certificate of RALPH LUTE, Esq., Editor "Spirit of the Times," Ironton, Ohio.

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RALPH LUTE.

They are entirely vegetable, free from Alcoholic or other spirits or stimulants. Sold by dealers in medicines and storekeepers everywhere. [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

THOMAS TYTE.

[illegible]

Tom-tit, tom-tit,
Spit, spot, spit,
[illegible]
Poodle, doo, doo.

[illegible]

Tom-tit, tom-tit,
Spit, spot, spit,
If your [illegible] back and you're not shot,
I will [illegible] with it, Tom—otherwise not.
Poodle, doo, doo.

Original Sketch.

THE WAY MY MITHER DID IT.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

I stepped into the dining-room, the other day, and found my nice Scotch help arranging the delp (as she calls it) on the shelves of the cupboard, in a very fanciful manner. The plates all turned upon their edges against the back, and the saucers bottom up, with each a cup upright, and a spoon inside.

"Why, Ann," I exclaimed, "don't do so; I don't like it."

"It's the way my mither did it, in the old country, ma'am, and I think it's so pretty," she replied, with an earnest, appealing look, and the tears almost starting from her eyes.

"And my mother taught me to put them up as they were arranged before," said I. "I think you had better replace them."

"Just as ye likes," was her answer, in a subdued and rather disappointed tone. "Just as ye likes. Everybody likes the ways of a mither, I'm thinking, and be-sure you should [illegible]" she began to return them to their places, with all possible despatch.

I saw she looked hurt. Old memories were welling up in her heart; old memories of days gone by, when in her native land, in the simple cottage beside the "bonnie Byrne," she had made the most of her "mither's" scanty table furniture.

She was thinking of the days of her childhood—the merry days, among the heather and the blue bells, upon the braes. Of Robin, who came over the moor, and sat by the "ingle-side," of a winter evening; of the father, who played the bag-pipe; and the mother, the good, loving mother, that,

"Wi' her needle and her sheers—
Gars auld claithes look amaist as weel as new."

And all unconsciously, perchance, had her hands piled up the delf, in fantastic rows. And I had bade her stop. Already I was sorry for the order, so deep and holy a feeling, to my mind, is the love and reverence for a mother.

"Never mind, Ann," said I; "never mind, put them up to suit yourself, to-day, and another time I will have them my way."

"Will I, then?" said she, turning to me, with a face burning with smiles and thankfulness, while her eyes were almost swimming in tears. "Will I, then? All the day long, as go there, I'll be thinking of my mither, and I'll work all the better for ye, for thinking of her. For she taught me mony a lesson to be true for those I wrought for. It's but a small thing, to be sure, but it does my heart good, now and then, to be following her ways. For, somehow, I think that she never taught me a wrong thing."

I turned away. There were old memories tugging at my heart-strings, too, awakened by this simple incident, which had taught me, in one moment, more of the deep, earnest nature of the girl, than months of the common round of daily duty. Who that has had a mother, gentle and kind, that does not love, now and then, "to be following her ways?"

Had I sneered at those ways, and touched rudely and roughly that vibrating chord of affection, would Ann have loved me, and gone on with a cheerful, willing heart with my work? Would her step have been light, and her song plaintive, yet cheerful, through all the day—if I had crushed those upspringing memories of a joyous time, by forbidding her this innocent display of individualism?

Much is written, and much more talked, of the worthlessness of hired girls. And how shall we remedy evils? is the question everywhere echoing in our ears. Much, too, is written and talked, of the tyranny and harshness of employers.

There is wrong on both sides. There are many very worthless girls, heartless and unfaithful. Many mistresses of the same stamp. But there are those who are strong, and brave, and true, who, though circumstances compel them to fill a subordinate position, have hearts and minds that would grace any station in life. Who shall measure the value of kindness to them? The sympathetic word in their lonely condition; the smile of encouragement; the yielding, now and then, to that earnest feeling of spontaneity, that asks an utterance in every true soul. A word, a look may bind them to us, and make them fast friends in our hour of need. Aye, lift them up—take their feet from the miry "slough of despond," and place them upon the rock of patience and forbearance, and send them onward and upward in the way of duty. A word, and a look, too, may utterly discourage them, by tearing away the delicate tendrils of hope and trust, which have been clinging and reaching upward for a higher and better life. And they will fall prostrate, trailing all that is beautiful in their natures among the noxious weeds at their feet, with no hand to lift them up, no heart to sympathize with their earnest longing, or to support their feeble efforts.

They are lost. Lost to themselves, to goodness and to God, but not to the world around them. For while they grovel, so surely will they drag others down to a level with themselves, and society in generations to come, may feel through its members the wrong done by a word unduly spoken.

No single class of persons hold the comfort of families so much in their own hands as the so called "servant girls." If the help in the kitchen is out of tune there is little harmony in the household. A little patient kindness may make all sunshine; a little petulance, haughtiness, pride or contempt may make all gloom and darkness.

Seek encouragingly to cultivate the good and root out the evil. Respect their rights as you would have your own respected, remembering that no rights are so sacred as the right to our own thoughts, our loves, and our own sweet memories clothed away in our holy of holies—the heart, where no stranger can enter rudely, or with the sneer of contempt, and not raise within us antagonism, disgust or dislike.—Their sweet and pleasant memories are as dear to them as the cherished of our own—and which, if roughly scoffed aside, simple though they may be, cause them to feel that we are enemies and not friends—spies upon their inner life, and they will be very apt to treat us accordingly. Oh! there are rights higher and holier than those appertaining to dollars and cents. There is a justice which is not weighed by pounds and ounces, or measured by hours and minutes. Thousands may be just, so far as a contract goes, living up truly to its very article, yet each and every one be unjust to the true life, unjust to all the better feelings of the soul.

The employer who would abstract a dollar from the pocket of a servant, would deserve and receive the severe rebuke of every honest heart. Yet how many take from those in their employ, without a thought of wrong, that which is more valuable than silver or gold, their hours of leisure and rest, curtail their innocent enjoyment by needless and selfish exactions, wound their feelings without a cause, and humble and embarrass them with thoughtless impertinence; which pierces as deeply and painfully the heart on which it is laid, as the like treatment from a superior would their own. Many a servant girl is superior to her mistress, has more true refinement of feeling, more generous impulses, more purity of heart, all uncultivated though she may be. It should be the constant effort of those whom fortune has favored, to note every spark of intellect, and warm and cheer it into life, that the world may have the benefit of its light and truth. For that which is but a glow-worm speck to-day, may be a brilliant star to-morrow; growing brighter and holier, as the years roll on, through all the ages of eternity.

Scenes Everywhere.

Mr. Theophilus Jones, believing that one day his Bust will be placed in the Crystal Palace, gets into a long pillow-case, and studies the effect.

Selected Articles.

SMOKING IN THE EAST.

Smoking occupies nearly nine tenths of an Eastern life; men of all nations, all races, of every language, and of every amount of education, follow this universal custom. In Constantinople, everybody smokes his tchibuck, narghile, and cigarette; from the youngest to the oldest, from the highest to the lowest grade of society, men and women, gentle and simple, [illegible] reading, or walking; all smoke, twenty or thirty times a day, at shorter or longer intervals, greater or smaller clouds of smoke. But the king of smokers—he who, without his pipe, would consider life a slavery, enjoyment a misery, and supreme rule an insupportable burden—is the Osmanli, the Turk, of pure race, the legitimate descendant of Mohammed. Poor Osmanli! If the Russians had conspired to destroy all his tubes of cherry-tree, walnut, rosewood, or jasmine—his perfumed and opiate tobacco, and his magnificent jewelled, enamelled, or carved amber mouth-piece—he would more willingly have abandoned his European Empire to the *Giaur personally*; anything but deprivation of the supreme delight of his tchibuck, the companion of his *kief*.

The kief! What is the kief? It is unknown in England, where men labor perpetually, and think and act incessantly. It consists in doing nothing—thinking of nothing. When you see a man or a woman reclining languidly on a sofa near the window, and looking far into the blue distance of the sea or open country; when in your walk, you observe an individual, half concealed under a verdant tree, near a river or fountain, or on the sea-shore; or when you discover him, indolently resting on a carpet, amidst the thick foliage of his garden, or the dark cypresses of a cemetery, and he remains motionless, so that life is only discovered by the exhalation, at regular intervals, of the smoke of his tchibuck, the mouthpiece of which rests lightly between his lips—you would say he is making his kief. Opium is often in his tobacco, a glass of raki is sometimes before him; but in this case, the kief is profaned. Coffee alone, served in a small cup, capable of holding two or three sips of the precious draught, makes part of the solemnity—then smoke, nothing but smoke. Renounce for the time it lasts—one hour at least—motion and life; deprive the mind of all thought, and the body of all action; merge yourself into nothingness; neither see nor speak, but look vacantly on nature, and the smoke rising from the pipe—these are the qualities indispensable for those who dedicate themselves to the worship of the kief. This lethargic concentration of the body, this wandering or negation of the soul four or five times a day, is the greatest enjoyment of Mussulman life. It is to the Turk an abstraction from life to an ecstacy which few pleasures can equal, and no joys surpass, unless it be those of Paradise, promised by the Prophet to the true believer.

The Turk fought resolutely to procure this solemn state of lethargy and sleep-waking, for among no people was the introduction of tobacco opposed with so much vigor as among the Turks. It was in 1605, in the reign of the Sultan Ahmed, that the Dutch, who had for some time taken a portion of the commerce of the East from the Venetians, brought the plant to Constantinople, and produced a new enjoyment for the conquerors of the proud Stamboul. History relates that they gave themselves up to the habit of smoking with such an excess of satisfaction, that the mufti, thinking he perceived in the intoxication produced in those unaccustomed to its use, the same effects as wine, issued a *fetva* against the innovation. This decree caused general dissatisfaction. It was urged that tobacco could not, like wine, defile, as the smoke did not remain in the body; and as it had not been prohibited by Mohammed, the mufti had no right to be more severe than the Prophet. The mufti put forth various prophecies, and endeavored to prove them authentic, in which tobacco was stigmatized, and those who had introduced it were denounced as false prophets, exposed to Allah's wrath. These discussions only increased the general desire to taste, and caused the indulgence to be more generally used; but the mufti insisting on the execution of his fetva, a popular insurrection ensued, in which even the troops, janizaries, and officers of the seraglio took part; and the mufti, to restore public tranquility, was obliged to revoke his command. Thus tobacco, spite of prophets, fixed its dominion in Turkey, spread through the whole Empire with the utmost rapidity; was naturalized, and soon attained a high state of perfection, as the soil was found to be eminently favorable for its cultivation. From that time the Turks have maintained that it is impossible to live without it; and a pipe of tobacco and a cup of coffee are indispensable in making a present in due form.—*Chambers's Journal.*

☞ VERY UNACCOUNTABLE.—It is strange that ladies, who are so fond of new dresses should eagerly reject a nice new muslin robe for one that is more (moir) antique.

☞ Life appears to me too short to be spent in nursing animosity, or registering wrongs.—*Currer Bell.*

HISTORIC COINCIDENCES.

At the threshold of the majestic Cathedral of Old Testament Prophecy, it is well to pause and cast a glance or two forth upon the pageant of classic history. Nothing is more agreeable than unexpected coincidences. Nothing is more instructive and refreshing than the bringing together, by the sudden discovery of associating ties, personages hitherto supposed to be utterly disconnected. Especially is this the case where we discover that individuals with whom we are severally acquainted, but whom we have never thought of as in any way allied, are not only contemporaries, but so associated in the drama of the past, that once advised of the fact, we can never cease to remember it, and to see a certain meaning therein.

For instance, while we are reading of the reign of good King Asa, in the Old Testament, we never think of such a thing as classic literature, and the glorious bards of Greece.—Yet, according to the Parian marbles, the great Hesiod was then in his career, journeying, as poets and historians were wont, in quest of knowledge, singing his songs and inditing his chronicles.

So, during the reign of Jehosaphat, while Ahab and his Tyrian bride were domineering in Israel, we never think of Homer as a living contemporary. We never imagine him travelling, harp in hand, through Greece—sailing from isle to isle through the sunny Egean, floating on the inland sea of the inundating Nile to the very base of the Pyramids—studying with the Priests of Egypt—or perhaps seeking wisdom in the schools of India and Babylon—nay, possibly, wandering along the classic shores of Phenicia, whence came the seeds of Grecian learning—and visiting the temples of Tyre and Sidon.

Yet it is not a very improbable idea that Homer may have sung to Jezebel on the high places of Samaria, or to Athaliah on the high places of Judah. Homer may, perchance, have seen the bulwarks of Zion, and his eye kindled as he beheld the splendors of Solomon's Temple.

Whether Hesiod and Homer ever visited Phenicia or not, it is interesting to associate them with this era just before the coming of Isaiah and his compeers, and just after the quiescence of the harp of David—while its sublime echoes were yet tremulous on the hill-tops of the oriental world. Greece, classic Greece, the joy of all scholarly hearts, was then beginning to be, and the famous era of the Olympiads was just about to commence!

[illegible] groupings and associational tableaux. Historians not particularly imbued with reverence for the Bible, and drinking all their inspiration at classic fountains, have been wont to run history back into fabulous ages—simply because classic authorities did so before them.—Hence many people have a confused idea of ancient States as coming down somehow out of dense fogs and chaos, in which all true succession is confounded, and classic literature is imagined to be oldest, politest, best.

To such bewildered minds it may be useful to see Homer and Hesiod schoolboys at the feet of David, and Greek Olympiads beginning to be counted when the Hebrew monarchy was past its meridian. It would be intensely interesting, if we were able to point out the connections between sacred literature and profane, and show how the mind of God, in the heart of His people, has been the real vitalizing energy for all the race. There are many films and threads of evidence that run like lines of light through the night of the nations, by which we can feel that this was the case. Yet the dimness is so great, that we may never be able fully and connectedly to discourse upon it, and demonstrate the whole problem.

It is safe, however, to say, as a thing which must be true, and which all future developments will more and more conspire to prove, that all profane or classic literature has ever been a secondary growth, to which some mightier phase of Divine Revelation has been primary. The sacred literature is a Divine fire, kindling by direct out-flashing from Heaven, upon the altar of faith in the heart of Israel on earth.

The classic literature is a fire semi-divine, a lurid combustion, kindled by scattering the embers of Judah's rifled altars afar among the nations.

The era between David and Isaiah is peculiarly rich in such unexpected coincidences as we have mentioned. Then it was that the Second Assyrian Dynasty came in upon the Hebrew stage. Then Babylon was descried behind the scenes, just ready to enter. Then Greek Olympiads began to be reckoned. Then Rome was founded. Then, too, Carthage, that mighty rival of Rome, whose downfall is fraught with such tragic interest, began to be.

But who would ever think of Samaria and Carthage together? Or what association is there, to most readers of the Bible, between Jezebel and Dido?

Jezebel has come to us with associations only of horror. Dido, with associations of pity and admiration. We never suspect that these two distinguished women were of the same house; that the same blood flowed in their veins; that the same genius, the same sacred enthusiasm for the patriarchal faith, as they understood it, blazed in their souls.

Jezebel was Dido's aunt—and Dido and Athaliah were cousins. Yes; the Queen of Carthage talked about "our royal aunt, the Queen of Samaria"—"Our royal cousin Queen of Jerusalem."

Jezebel's father was a priest of ASTARTE, (*i. e.* VENUS,) who had usurped the throne of Tyre. He must have been a man of genius; his reign was long, and his mental qualities descended to his children. Hence it is not surprising Jezebel should have tried to do in Samaria, what Dido afterward succeeded in doing in Carthage. Jezebel failed because she had a divine system to contend with; Dido succeeded because no such system opposed her; but on the contrary, systems compared to which the Tyrian was far preferable, civilly and religiously.

How far we might assist our imagination to reproduce Jezebel, and thus form an idea of what Jehovah's prophets had to contend with, by the classic picture of Dido, we can scarcely say. Did Virgil paint Dido wholly from his imagination, or did he make use of such sources of evidence as he possessed, to give the portrait an air of verisimilitude?

If the latter, we must confess that the result is somewhat imposing. Dido moves before us a woman of massive strength of character, open and generous sympathy, ardent passions, and unconquerable resolution.

Her history is full of romantic interest. She is married to Sychoeus, whom she tenderly loves. Her husband is assassinated by her own brother, Pygmalion, for the sake of his wealth. Like a true Tyrian, she is not afraid of ships and the sea, but prepares a navy, embarks with all her wealth, and founds a colony in Africa. Here, rather than compromise herself and the greatness of her empire, by either accepting or rejecting the suit of an African chief, she sacrifices herself on the funeral pile. Virgil, by an anachronism of two hundred years, represents this as the result of her attachment to the Trojan hero, Eneas, in which her character loses in severe dignity and grandeur, [illegible] pathos. Either way, we see in her the same determined, desperate energy which breathed through her [illegible] of Samaria and Jerusalem.

And if they were like her, or rather like Virgil's picture of her, no wonder they fascinated Ahab, and fascinated Jehoram, and fascinated the whole people of Israel.

Jezebel's portrait was drawn by no [illegible] Homer. She had no Virgil to embalm her memory in immortal verse. A [illegible] pencil graved upon the adamantine tablet only those stern outlines of evil which sufficed to reveal her essential antagonism to Jehovah's spiritual system. And in that graving all aesthetic considerations were disregarded. Had Virgil drawn that picture, she would doubtless have appeared as bewitching as does now her Carthaginian niece. And we should have all understood how it was that she captivated and subjugated by her spells, the hearts of all Israel.

There is matter of much meaning in the simple historic association that Jezebel was Dido's aunt.—GARY, *in N. Y. Independent.*

HISTORY OF REPORTING.

Although the debates in the British Houses of Parliament are reported at greater length and more systematically than any other proceedings which transpire in the United Kingdom, the statute which requires the parliamentary debates to be held with closed doors, and by which a printed report becomes illegal, is still unrepealed! The published debate is only an accession to the public demand, but that which was reluctantly granted as a privilege, is now demanded as a right.

The early struggles of the London press to secure for its patrons the record of what transpired in the Legislature are given in Mr. Hunt's interesting work, entitled "The Fourth Estate." From it we learn that from 1740 to 1766 no one appears to have been able enough to attend a regular report of the debates, but that in the latter year Mr. Almon commenced to publish brief reports of some important proceedings of the time; they are, however, very imperfect as historical records. In 1774 this gentleman began to publish regular reports of both houses in his "Parliamentary Register," and from that time to the present the records of the British Legislature are tolerably complete. After the famous struggle with public opinion, and the imprisonment of Lord Mayor Crosby, (as related in one of our editorials last week,) a reluctant permission was granted, but though reporters and publishers were no longer persecuted, no facilities were offered for taking a report. Whoever attempted to preserve a record of the debates had to sit in the strangers' gallery, and often to wait for hours on the stairs before admission was granted even then.

When in the House no note-book dared to be exhibited, and hence the only man to report at all was one with a good memory. The most celebrated of these early reporters was Mr. William Woodfall. His method of reporting was very different from that adopted at the present day, and when the difficulties he had to contend with are presented, the results he secured are surprising. His custom was to sit through an entire debate, making here and there a secret memorandum, and then when the house was up he went off to write out his report, which occupied him sometimes till nearly noon of the next day, the paper containing the debate being published in the evening. His reputation, however, spread far and wide, and when strangers visited the House of Commons their first inquiry often was, "Which is the Speaker?" their next, "Which is Mr. Woodfall?" It is said that he would sit for very many hours without any refreshment whatever, but when hungry and faint with his long task would draw a hard-boiled egg from his pocket, take off the shell in his hat, and stooping down, make a meal on the indigestible dainty in haste, lest the serjeant-at-arms should witness the infraction of the rules of the House. Woodfall is said to have been very dignified, and not very fond of the society of his fellow-reporters; and a gallery tradition declares that one day the hard eggs were filched from his pockets by some rival, and unboiled ones put in their place, to the great discomfiture of the victim of the practical joke. Woodfall is described as the intimate of Garrick, Goldsmith, and all the actors and dramatists of repute in his day. Mr. Woodfall's first reports were made for the London Packet, from which he transferred his services to the Morning Chronicle, and it was with his leaving that paper some years after that Mr. Perry, of the Morning Chronicle, commenced the present successful system of reporting; a system supported not by one man of remarkable powers, but by a succession of skillful men, each taking notes for a fixed period, and then writing them out for the press. Mr. Perry was the first man who was able to print the debates of one night in a paper of the next morning. While Woodfall was laboriously working out his report, assisted by notes from some of the speakers, for publication in the evening, Perry's version of the debate was being circulated and read all over the city. The result was, that Woodfall's paper failed, while Perry made a fortune.

Several members of Perry's corps of Parliamentary reporters were men remarkable for talent and wit, and from that day to the present the gallery has held a number of distinguished men. Among the more recent literary instances the names of Hazlitt and Charles Dickens are often quoted. The latter is described by his old colleagues as having been as excellent in this, his first literary attempt, as he has since proved himself to be in the higher walks wherein he won his fame.

Members have sometimes complained of the way in which their harangues are reported, but in truth the speakers owe a debt of gratitude to those who place their speeches before the public dressed in all the graces of oratory and grammar. The words as they are *uttered* and the same as they are printed, are often a curious improvement one upon the other. All the stutterings, the hesitations, and the repetitions are omitted; the argument, the illustrations, and the facts being alone preserved.

When the New Times was started, a part of their plan was to report the Parliamentary debates *verbatim*; this was commenced, but it is said that within a week the proprietors were threatened with actions for burlesquing the speeches of honorable M. P.'s. The printing of harangues as they were spoken rather than as they were intended to have been spoken, was unendurable, and verbatim reports were abandoned.

WHAT CAN WOMEN DO!—We learn that Miss Pellet travelled on horse and mule back in the mountains five hundred and fifty miles, and held twenty-two temperance meetings in *eighteen days!* The counties where this was done, Shasta, Sierra and Siskiyou, are among the most mountainous counties in California. The weather from the first to the twentieth of June is near the hottest of the season. Onward went the cold water woman in the blazing sun, on mule and horseback, painfully creeping up the burning sides of the mountains, through the dreary dusty way, for five hundred and fifty miles, as glad to meet the miners as to meet the cool stream in the glen, as refreshing the talk of Temperance as a drink of cool water to the thirsty traveller; and talking once, and sometimes twice, and even three times a day! Well, what is the woman about! She has no remarkable gift of utterance, nor any peculiarly grand terms or ideas to advance. She preserves her lady-like personal manners, and works like a —— man! The poetry is in her deeds. That canto (or cantor) of 550 miles was the working out of a prodigious ideal, and the measure, however broken, whether a mule pace, a hobble, a trot, or run, did better than most poetry; it got people to temperance meetings. It was a moving measure anyhow! How this great work-poem will end, we can't tell. We have not the gift of prophecy and what is human is so uncertain that we will await "time's unerring test." We *hope* the poem will go on, that the glorious ideal which struggles out in such labors may come to realize the vision of truth and humanity.—*California Ch. Advocate.*

A SPONGE-BATH.—Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, relates the following, which occurred in his presence lately at Baden, in Germany: "At this juncture we were joined by an English party, when the subject-matter brought under discussion was bathing. 'I take a cold sponge-bath every morning when at home,' said John Bull. 'So do I,' retorted Brother Jonathan. 'Winter and summer,' continued the Englishman. 'My system exactly,' responded the Yankee. 'Is your weather and water cold?' queried John Bull. 'Right chilly,' continued Jonathan. 'How cold?' continued John. 'So cold that the water all freezes as I pour it down my back, and rattles upon the floor in the shape of hail!' responded the Yankee, with the same cunning twinkle of the eye. 'Were you in the next room to me in America?' he continued, 'and could hear me as I am taking my sponge-bath of a cold winter's morning, you would think I was pouring dry beans down my back.' The Englishman shrugged his shoulders, as with a chill, and marvelled."

[illegible]

A lady correspondent of the [illegible], who has been "going down to the sea" at Cape Island, gives the following description of the [illegible] of the place:

The attendant upon the bath was taking a prominent part in the conversation, [illegible] daughter, a [illegible] girl of twelve or thirteen years of age, laughing and [illegible] of her [illegible]. Beside a large tub of water in the centre of the floor, [illegible] in all the various stages of dressing, [illegible] Others were preparing for the bath, laying aside their dresses, or [illegible]; while the latest comers were removing their shawls and bonnets, and exchanging greetings with their acquaintances. For the first few moments we were deafened and bewildered; the sight of some dozen females only partially dressed, and that in garments perfectly saturated with sea-water—the busy waiting-maids pacing and squeezing, or drying and combing the streaming hair of their mistresses—the subdued laughter and whispered gossip of a bevy of lovely, chatting girls, murmuring along in an under-current of sound—parties of romping children, apparently quite indifferent to the dense atmosphere, which made us struggle for breath—and, to crown all, the sudden bursting forth of a chorus of girlish voices into one of the wildest, sweetest of negro melodies, that was caught up and flung back by the roar of the waves without—all combined to form a picture odd indeed.

Following the example of others, we exchanged our double wrapper for a woollen bathing dress, covered our hair, and, with a friend who had accompanied us, we hastily made our exit from this crowded Babel, and on crossing the threshold, we were met by our male escort, equipped for the sea. The sight outside that met our vision was still more bewildering than the one we had just left.

The sight of nearly one thousand persons in various costumes—the shrill, laughing cries of the bathers, heard above the roar of the surf—parties of children in the arms of nurses, struggling for breath—the ladies, many in bright plaid dresses, with fancifully-trimmed straw hats on their heads, and, to end all, the appearance of the bathers as they came out, looking like a congregation of resuscitated corpses forced into life, all combine to form a picture like the illusion of a dream, almost leaving the beholder in doubt whether that on which he looks is indeed reality, or the mere creation of a distempered brain. There is nothing very exclusive in the bath here, where the belle is placed in juxtaposition with her waiting-maid; indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish them, as no costume in the world lends itself more readily or more conveniently to the purpose of disguise.

Wit and Humor.

POEM COMPOSED IN PRISON.

If I was a Pardner hisn a Bank,
I shouldn't be workin' at this are Crank;
For me and my Pals a Gang's the term,
Oh, don't I wish we was called a Firm!

In that case Prigs as Bankrupts made,
Though same is in the one conveyed;
But Juries finds they can't convict,
And Justice's ends thereby is quit'd.

Here, you or I, we frisks a till,
And for which we gets the Crank or Mill;
It may be yours to the 'ulks we goes;
It may be for ever, p'r'aps—who knows?

But beats the 'ulks we never should go,
Providing we was a Banker's Co.,
Some of our 'eerin' pick'd the locks
Of here so many a Gent's strong box.

If a Parson trussed us with his birds,
And we sell 'em and suck'd the hole proceeds,
That Reverend Gent would be jolly green,
But the Lawe would make it all serene.

Cos why?—this case in course would be
Brought into the Court of Bankruptcy,
Vere we should here only to make a clean breast,
And couldn't be tried for wot we confessed.

To quod suppose we went for debt,
And just a few months chanced to get,
Without 'ard labor nor confined,
To which a cove might be'ave resigned.

Here am I, lagg'd for forty bob,
I've got seven year for that little job;
I wish it [illegible],
And I shouldn't be turnin' this 'ere [illegible].
—*London Punch.*

HI! HI! WHAT'S THE NEWS?—When travelling, Roquelaire used a very mean equipage, and dressed in a very shabby manner. Passing through Lyons in this guise, he was observed by the bishop of the diocese, who was afflicted with an insatiable appetite for news. The bishop, seeing a strange traveller of mean appearance, thought he had only a plebeian to deal with, and wishing to gratify his ruling passion, cried out:

"Hi! hi!"

Roquelaire immediately desired his postilion to stop, and the curious prelate advancing to the carriage, demanded:

"Where have you come from?"

"Paris," was the curt reply.

"What is there fresh in Paris?"

"Green peas."

"But what were the people saying when you came away?"

"Vespers."

"Goodness, man! who are you? What are you called?"

"Ignorant and uneducated people call me hi! hi! but gentlemen term me the Duke de Roquelaire. Drive on, postilion!"

The Duke passed on, leaving the astounded bishop staring after the carriage.

NOVEL POWERS OF INCUBATION.—In Massachusetts, last year, a new Bird Law was passed, protecting all "useful birds" from the deadly fowling-pieces, and also prohibiting the taking alive of singing or ornamental birds, such as Robins, Red-winged Blackbirds, Golden Orioles, Yellow Birds, Grossbeaks, Blue Birds, and Robert O'Lincolns, vulgarly called Bob-o'-Links. It was thought that this would save the few birds remaining in the vicinity of cities, but such does not appear to be the case. The bird fanciers, being old birds, are not to be caught with chaff. A man named Fowler—appropriate name that, for a bird fancier—was arraigned before the Boston Police Court, upon a charge of having certain Bob-o'-Links in his possession; but he was discharged, on the ground that it was "necessary to prove that the birds had actually been entrapped, as Mr. Fowler *might have hatched them himself*." With this quaint compliment to the somewhat novel powers of incubation possessed by Mr. Fowler, the sitting magistrate dismissed the case, the philanthropic complainant ascertained that he had discovered a mare's nest, and the poor Bob-o'-Links were still debarred from the enjoyment of their liberty, a writ of *ne exeat* staring them in the eye.

A SPICY ANECDOTE.—The Mercure Francais relates a spicy anecdote of Rostopchin, which the correspondent avers has not hitherto been noticed. One day the Emperor Paul being surrounded by a large circle of Russian Princes, addressed the Count Rostopchin as follows:

"How happens it, Count, that you have not the title of Prince?"

"Will your imperial majesty permit me to tell you the true reason?" responded Rostopchin.

"Certainly," said the Emperor.

"It was," resumed the Count, "because my ancestor, on his first arrival from Tartary at your court, came in the winter time."

"And what had that to do with the question?" asked Paul.

"Why, your majesty," replied the Count, "in that day it was the custom to offer every new comer the title of Prince, or a fur pelisse, and my ancestor being a man of sense, preferred a warm coat to an empty title."

The joke took, and the mad Emperor laughed heartily.

"YOU FORGOT ME."—A good joke is told at the expense of one of our church-going citizens, who is the father of an interesting family of children, and among them a bright-eyed boy numbering four or five summers, the pet of the household, and unanimously voted the drollest little mischief alive. On Saturday night he had been bribed to keep peace and retire an hour earlier than usual, with the promise that on the morrow he might go with the family to church. On Sunday morning it was found inconvenient to put the youngest through the regular course of washing and dressing necessary for his proper appearance at the sanctuary, and the family slipped off without him. They had not, however, more than become comfortably seated in their pew, when in walked the youngest with nothing on but a night wrapper and a cloth cap. "You forgot me," said he in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the church. The feelings of the parents can be more easily imagined than described.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

[illegible]

We do not thoroughly know that which we do not thoroughly understand.

By eating a hearty breakfast, you escape the [illegible].

If you be an author, never disturb yourself about little squibs, &c. If you do, you will never be at rest. If you want to annoy the squibber, pretend never to have heard of them.

AN INGENIOUS BARRICADE.—Wm. Howitt, in his "Two Years in Victoria," has the following:

"I always lay with plenty of firearms within reach, and my door barricaded with a heap of tins and kettles, which would make a tremendous rattle on any one attempting to come in. This mode of barricade I learned from an old friend in the bush near the diggings. I asked him how he dared to live there, while such bloody deeds were nightly doing in such isolated spots.

"Look here," said the stout old gentleman, and pulled out two five-barrelled revolvers.

"But," I said, "suppose they caught you when asleep?"

"Aye," replied he, "catch a weasel asleep and shave his eyebrows! See here," and he piled a great heap of tins, kettles, and pans up in the doorway. "That would make a most confounded clangor, if any one got tumbling over them, and I would bang at them, without stopping to ask who they were."

SHOCKING CANNIBALISM.—We find the following startling item in the editorial type of the *Express*, and if it were in any paper less reliable for the accuracy of its facts, we should be inclined to question its truth:

"The Germans carry their dinners and breakfast with them while travelling, and coolly—especially the Bavarians—take out a sausage, and *eat it, ladies, children and all!* We shall have to do the like, if we can't do better at the depôts."

The idea of our having to "do the like" here—to eat ladies, children and all, as well as Bavarian sausages—is a rather startling announcement in this year of plenty. The probability is, we can "do better at the depôts," but, if not, ladies and children had better avoid the depôts altogether, or at least when our cannibalishly inclined cotemporary is on his travels.—*N. Y. Times.*

AN EXTENDED STATEMENT.—An old gentleman who had a neighbor rather addicted to telling large stories, after listening one day to several which taxed his credulity, boasted that he himself could tell a bigger one still, and proceeded to relate the following. Said he: "One day I was quite at the farther end of my farm, more than half a mile from my house, when at once I saw a dark cloud rising in the west. Soon I saw torrents of rain descending at a distance, and rapidly approaching the place where I stood with my wagon. I started my team towards home. By constant application of the whip to my horses, I barely escaped being overtaken by the rapidly approaching torrent. But so tremendous did it pour down, that my little dog, who was close behind me, actually had to swim all the way."

MRS. PARTINGTON ON THE SAG NICHTS.—"Mother," said Mrs. Partington's Ike, "here's a word in this 'ere paper I can't make out."

"Spell it, child," said the old lady.

"S-a-g N-i-c-h-t-s!"

"Sage Nits, sonny, what does it say about 'em?"

"It says that they started in old Kentucky, and are spreading all over."

"Dear on us!" said the old lady, "the world must be comin' to an end! Chin-bugs, cut-worms, and locusts was bad enuff; but here must come those filthy things, the sage nits! No sassengers for this year, Isaac!" and Mrs. Partington sighed.

For Housekeepers.

TOMATO PIE.

The following communication is from a correspondent in Omro, Wisconsin:—

MR. EDITOR SATURDAY EVENING POST:—I give you some directions which I have never seen in print, for preparing tomatoes:—In the first place, I begin to pick my tomatoes before they are ripe, and pare and slice, and put in one-third or one-half as much pie-plant as I have tomatoes; I add a little water and sugar, and let them scald over the fire; I then make pies of them, sprinkling as much more sugar as I think they need, using nutmeg and butter as I do on green apples. When the tomatoes used are ripe, I scald, and take the skin off, stew, and season with sugar and nutmeg, if I wish to use with bread and butter; if I wish to use with meat and potatoes, I season with vinegar, butter, pepper and salt, (some use sugar, as prepared the last mentioned way, but I prefer without.) I also use them after they are ripe for pies, prepared the same as apples. When I preserve, I use lemon with the tomatoes. GILMAN LOURD.

STAINS UPON COTTON OR LINEN GOODS.—Take one pound of chloride of lime (bleaching powder,) and put into a gallon of cold water, stir it well for a few minutes, and allow it to settle. Pour off the clear liquor, and keep it in tightly corked bottles. Stained clothes—linen or cotton—after being washed to free them from grease, by dipping the stained parts in this chloride fluid, will cause the stains to be removed quicker, safer, and with far less trouble than by any other known means. In the laundry, this fluid should be kept in a large stone-ware or glass vessel. It should be large enough to dip in the articles so as to cover them entirely in the liquor, when no harm will result if they lie for some hours. A careful laundress should also have a vessel of very diluted sulphuric acid, to dip the articles of clothing in, after they are taken out of the chloride, and washed. The clothes should be well rinsed, using three waters afterwards. This is a bleaching process, nearly the same as that practiced in bleach works. A little of the salts of oxalic acid put on an iron stain, and a little hot water poured on it to dissolve it, will remove the stains very quickly, without injury to the cloth. Our readers may place the utmost reliance on what we have said; we are acquainted, chemically, with the whole process; oxalic and sulphuric acids are poisons, and should be kept out of reach of children. It is very difficult to remove stains from woolen goods. If the woolen cloth is white, some sulphuric acid in very hot water may remove it, if it is an iron stain. It may also remove it without injury from a cochineal shawl, but such jobs should be left to the dyer. We only recommend the above process of cure for white linens. By our advice, a number of friends employed it in their families, and are delighted with it.—*Genesee Farmer.*

METHOD OF PRESERVING FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—A great deal of mystery has been made of this simple matter, and it is generally supposed that the process is known only to the initiated.

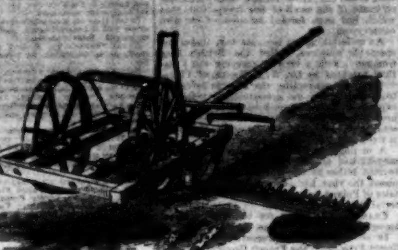
With a good air-tight can, the simple agent in the work is heat, and it is only necessary to know what degree of heat is required, and how to apply it.

The common mode is to fill the can with fruit and set it in a vessel of boiling water, letting it remain until the fruit is thoroughly heated through, say from a half to three-quarters of an hour, and then seal up. This mode is objectionable on account of the time required and shrinkage of the fruit, leaving the can about two thirds full, by which the use of one-third (or four cans out of every dozen) is lost.

The most convenient, certain and expeditious method is to prepare fruit, either with or without sugar, as if for immediate use, put it in a preserving kettle or open vessel (with a small quantity of water when necessary to prevent scorching,) and let it remain over the fire until it comes to the boiling point—then fill the can and seal it up immediately.

DIRECTIONS FOR SEALING.—Fill one can at a time with the boiling fruit, put on the cap, press it to its place, until you fill the groove around it with the melted composition, pour a little cold water on the top of the can to chill the wax; then set the can in cold water, and let it remain until cool; when taken out, hold it to the ear, and if there be any imperfection in the can, the air will be heard forcing itself in.

Agricultural.



FISK RUSSELL'S MOWING MACHINE.

This Machine for which a Patent has been secured, consists of a square frame mounted on two wheels, one of them being a heavy cast iron wheel, from which the motive power is derived; the other, a secondary wheel, placed in the opposite side of the frame, and forward of the main wheel, for the purpose of supporting that side of the frame, preventing the heavy drag of the knife-bar on the ground, and effectually obviating the side-draft of the machine. In connection with this secondary wheel, is an apparatus for elevating or depressing the knife-bar. By means of a lever, the driver, while sitting on the machine, may in an instant raise the knife bar to the height of fifteen inches. It is thus passed over stones or other obstacles without changing the course of the team, and at the proper moment is lowered to its former position. The same apparatus admits of the knife-bar being firmly fixed at any desired point, so that the knives may cut at different heights—leaving the stubble at such lengths as the peculiar surface of the ground, or other circumstances, may render expedient. Motion is given to the knives by means of a cam-wheel, placed on the same shaft with the pinion connected with the main wheel, requiring only one set of gear to obtain any desired number of vibrations of the knives, from thirty-six to forty-eight, to one revolution of the main wheel, thereby making it very easy to graduate the speed of the knives to the natural walk of any horse. Each knife is placed upon the knife-bar independent in itself, moving on a centre pivot by means of an iron rod passing under, and attached to the back end of the knives, giving them an oscillating motion, and effecting a drawing, circular cut. The knives are double—that is, they have a cutting edge at each end, and by removing the cap which secures them in place while at work, any one can be removed and another substituted in its place, or the ends can be reversed, when one edge becomes dull. This is equivalent to having a double set of knives always in readiness, to be used without loss of time, as may be necessary. The teeth are so constructed that the driver may stop and start his team at pleasure in the heaviest grass, without backing the machine to clear the knives, or get motion to the knives before striking the grass. The machine makes a carriage of itself, and is moved with as much ease and convenience from place to place as a common horse cart.

GREEN MANURING.

The practice of restoring fertility to exhausted soils, by laying down to pasture for several years, and the advantage to succeeding green crops, from the introduction into the rotation of depastured seeds, or even clover mown and carried off the field, illustrate the manner in which green crops are beneficial as manures. It is evident, that if such crops did not return to the soil some other elements than those which they found there, no length of time under green crops would restore fertility to an impoverished soil; but, that on the contrary, under the constant abstraction of phosphates in the bones, and of valuable organic elements in the flesh, fat, and blood, of animals depastured upon it, deterioration would take place. But the practice of green manuring, is one sanctioned by the authority of experience, as well as theory. In the remains of stems and roots of clover crops, of depastured seeds, we receive the advantage of a green manure, the value of which, in promoting the growth of oats and wheat, is well understood by every farmer. Perhaps from no single crop does the agriculture of the country reap a greater advantage than from this. Without it, the alternate system of green and grain cropping cannot be effectually carried out. The green sod when ploughed and furrow pressed, offers a firm and compact bed for the seed, and furnishes by its gradual decay, a continued supply of food for the wheat plant through every stage of its growth. But green manuring, if we except the case of clover, is not common in this country. In certain localities, sea-weed is collected and applied in its fresh state, and in occasional instances, the tops of turnips, potatoes, &c., are ploughed into the soil, instead of being carted to the dung heap; or, as is most usual, being permitted to decompose upon the surface of the land. But in other forms the practice as yet appears to be hardly recognized in this country. The above extracts are from the transactions of the Horticultural Society, Encyclopædia of Agric.

RAISING SUGAR BEETS.—Being obliged, from necessity rather than choice, to raise beets upon a clay soil, I obviate the difficulty by spreading on a heavy coat of barn-yard manure in the fall, and turning under just before the ground freezes. Then during the winter I haul on about thirty loads of woods' muck. In the spring I plough deep, and thoroughly mix the soil, manure and muck with the harrow. I then make the drills with the corn-marker, and sow the seed by hand. Thus treated, the yield from an acre is almost incredible, and stores the barn-cellar with an invaluable food for all kinds of stock. No well-regulated farm is without that amount of ground in beets; and when fitted in this way, the yield is more than double the number of bushels, than when cultivated in the ordinary way.—*Rural New Yorker.*

VENTILATING STRAW AND HAY-STACKS.—The editor of the Country Gentleman says the British farmers have a method of ventilating their barley, oat, and hay-stacks, which we may adopt this year with advantage; and in stacking cornstalks it would be always beneficial.—They fill a large bag, say 8½ feet high, and 20 inches in diameter, with straw, and place it vertically in the centre of the stack, putting the barley, or oats, or hay, whichever it may happen to be, round it. As the stack rises, they lift the sack; and so on to the top. In this way there is a chimney formed in the centre of the rick or bay, into which the steam and gases generated, find their way and escape readily.

TRUTHS OF ANIMALS.—In breaking or managing a horse, however intractable or stubborn his temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault arises from ignorance. Be patient with him; teach and coax him, and success in time is certain. There are tricks, however, which are the result of confirmed habit or viciousness, and these, sometimes, require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away may be effectually cured, by putting him to the top of his speed on such occasions, and running him till pretty well exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling his bridle and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits by tying him tightly to a stake driven on the brink of a deep stream, with his tail pointing to the water: he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parted, over the bank he tumbled, and after a somerset or two, and floundering awhile in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and break no more bridles.

A ram has been cured of butting at everything and everybody by placing an unresisting effigy in a similar position; the sudden assault on a wintry day then resulted in tumbling his ramship into a cold bath, which his improved manners took good care to avoid in future.

A sheep-killing dog has been made too much ashamed ever again to look a sheep in the face, by tying his hind leg to a stout ram on the brow of a hill, while the flock were quietly feeding at the bottom. The ram being free and in haste to rejoin his friends, tumbled and thumped master Tray so sadly over the stones and gullies, that he was quite satisfied to confine himself to cooked mutton thereafter.

Man's reason was given him to control "the beasts of the field, and the birds of the air" by other means than force. If he will bring this into play, he will have no difficulty in meeting and overcoming every emergency of perverse instinct or bad habit in the dumb things by his superior cunning.

GROWING BALSAMS TO GREAT PERFECTION.—Balsams being general favorites, and grown in almost every cottage window, I beg to submit to their admirers a system for very much improving their flowering. I sow the seed in March, pot singly into small sixty-pots, and when the plants begin to show bloom-buds, I select the best, rejecting all the inferior, and with a pair of grape-scissors clip off all the blooming flowers and far-advanced buds, being careful to cut them off close to the flowers or buds, thereby leaving as much of the flower-stalk to the plant as possible. I then shift them into larger pots, and place them in their former situation. By these means, the plants throw up their lower branches to great perfection. If the flowers are allowed to remain on the plants as they appear, they injure their growth, and still remain separate; and, being hid by the leaves, are prevented from being seen to advantage. If my method be adopted, the plants will require shifting again in a fortnight, only then clipping off the flowers, but leaving the buds, and in a short time they will be entirely covered with one complete mass of flowers, for where the flowers were clipped off they will throw out three for one; the plants also grow double the strength of those treated the usual way. To prolong the flowering season, I take off both seed-vessels and flowers as soon as they begin to fade.—Thus new flowers are produced in succession for a considerable time.—*Floricultural Cabinet.*

STEAM PLOUGHS AND CULTIVATORS.—The English farmers, chagrined that the Yankees stepped in, and, as they say, stole the idea of a grain-reaper from them, and now reap all the honors, are determined not to be caught napping a second time. The leading English agricultural journals are discussing the matter, with a good deal of spirit, and liberal prizes are offered for the most successful steam cultivator. One, of a thousand dollars, is to be awarded at the next meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. What are American mechanics doing towards applying steam to the soil tilling? Here is a fine field for some one. Steam, and not animal muscles, is speedily to become the moving power before clod breakers, and the man who first successfully yokes the steam-chest to the plough, will reap a rich harvest. Notwithstanding the present interest awakened abroad, we predict that that man now lives on this side of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ One of the New York aldermen complains of some other member of the city government that "he is a —— mule; he'll not steal himself, nor let us steal."

The Olio.

A NEW ZEALAND "LADY."—A young gentleman who left Preston, in England, above four years ago, thus writes home from Wanganui, in New Zealand, to a friend:—"Needle-women are much wanted in a double capacity; in the first and most important as wives, in the second as dressmakers, &c. All young men should marry before emigrating. Many who come out here form matrimonial connections with the natives. My partner is a native, and though faultless in form, her complexion is not more fair than black—in plain language she is a woman of color, the exact shade approaching much nearer to polished brown paper or mahogany than anything else I can remember. She cannot speak English, and is much addicted to what you would call smoking, but what she elegantly terms *kai tupeka*—Anglice, food tobacco. Her hair hangs in negligent gracefulness, and is of a beautiful and brilliant black. Her eyes are brown, her person tall and erect, and her carriage faultless and as dignified as that of any European. From one ear is suspended a shark's tooth, and the other is embellished with a bit of colored worsted. Her feet were never tortured by shoes, nor concealed by stockings; they are as free as when nature formed them. She swims to perfection, can manage a canoe in a sea that would appal a London waterman, and is such an adept at catching fish that Izaak Walton would have shrunk in opposition to her. I have been induced to make these remarks, as they will apply to the whole native race. European women are so scarce that English and Maori connections are little noticed. The practice is common; and the dark complexions, naked feet, and *kai tupeka* have become familiar to us as possible."

THE BOOMERANG.—This curious weapon, peculiar to the natives of Australia, has often proved a puzzler to men of science. It is a piece of carved wood, nearly in the form of a crescent, from thirty to forty inches long, pointed at each end, and the corners quite sharp. The mode of using it is quite as singular as the weapon. Ask a black to throw it so as to fall at his feet, and away it goes, full forty yards before him, skimming along the surface at three or four feet from the ground, when it will suddenly rise in the air forty or sixty feet, describing a curve, and finally drop at the foot of the thrower. During its course, it revolves with great rapidity, as on a pivot, with a whizzing noise. It is wonderful so barbarous a people should have invented so singular a weapon, which sets laws of progression at defiance. It is very dangerous for a European to try to project it at any object, as it may return and strike himself. In a native's hand it is a formidable weapon, striking without the projector being seen; like the Irishman's gun, shooting round a corner equally as well as straightforward. It was invented to strike the kangaroo, which animal is killed by it to a certainty, and though a copse intervene between the hunter and the animal, the Boomerang comes round the corner and breaks his legs.

BEGIN TO-DAY.—Lord, I do discover a fallacy whereby I have long deceived myself, which is this: I have desired to begin my amendment from my birthday, or from some eminent festival, that so my repentance might bear some remarkable date. But when those days were come, I have adjourned my amendment to some other time. Thus, whilst I could not agree with myself when to start, I have almost lost the running of the race. I am resolved thus to befool myself no longer. I see no day but to-day; the instant time is always the fittest time. In Nebuchadnezzar's image, the lower the members, the coarser the metal. The further off the time, the more unfit. To-day is the golden opportunity, to-morrow will be the silver season, the next day, but the brazen one, and so on till at last I shall come to the toes of clay, and be turned to dust. Grant, therefore, that to-day I may hear Thy voice. And if this day be obscure in the calendar, and remarkable in itself for nothing else, give me to make it memorable in my soul, hereupon, by Thy assistance, beginning the reformation of my life.—*Fuller.*

DREAD PRECOCITY.—A writer in Putnam's Magazine has the following about babies:

"The baby is an animal, and so the child should be; and its devotion, on the whole, should be to its body. Whenever you see smart children, or studious children, or pious children, be sure that something is wrong, and do not weep if they die early; they would grow up spindling and weedy. Look out for, and hold fast by, a good rollicking baby that does not care a snap for its mind, or its soul, or its clothes, but has a keen sense of the necessity of frequent dinners and long naps, and is a true Sybarite and is not ashamed of it."

That's the truth about babies. Dread nothing so much as precocity.

☞ The Cap of Liberty is almost always at first a Mob-Cap.

[illegible] FOR MINNA.

BY MAJOR G. W. PATTON.

[illegible]

—*Home Journal.*

THE WELSH IN THE UNITED STATES.—From an oration delivered by Dr. Alexander Jones, before the St. David's Benevolent Society, now published in an elegant volume by Sheldon, Lamport & Co., we learn much that is interesting respecting the part borne by Welshmen during the Revolutionary War. The following are some of Dr. Jones' statements:—

Seventeen of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Welsh origin, among whom Thomas Jefferson was one. Other eminent Americans of Welsh descent were John and Samuel Adams, Jonathan Edwards, Gale, the founder of Yale College, General Harrison, Richard Henry Lee, and John Marshall. No less than six of our Presidents have had Welsh blood in their veins, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Harrison, and the two Adams. According to Dr. Jones, fourteen of the Revolutionary Generals were of Welsh origin, of whom Gen. Wayne was one. Martha Washington was the grand-daughter of a Welsh clergyman.

At present there are about fifty thousand native Welshmen in the United States; but, adds our orator, not one office-holder, "because next to street-begging they despise office-begging," "knowing nothing of servility and as little of arrogance."

Welshmen and the descendants of Welshmen will find in Dr. Jones' oration a great deal to gratify and interest them.

I WAS ONCE YOUNG.—It is an excellent thing for all who are engaged in giving instruction to young people, frequently to call to mind what they were themselves when young. This practice is one of the most likely to impart patience and forbearance, and to correct unreasonable expectations. At one period of my life, when instructing two or three young people to write, I found them, as I thought, unusually stupid. I happened about this time to look over the contents of an old copy-book, written by me when I was a boy. The thick up-strokes, the crooked down-strokes, the awkward joinings of the letters, and the blots in the book, made me completely ashamed of myself, and I could, at the moment, have burned the book in the fire. The worse, however, I thought of myself, the better I thought of my backward scholars; I was cured of my unreasonable expectations, and became in future doubly patient and forbearing. In teaching youth, remember that you once were young, and in reproving their youthful errors, endeavor to call to mind your own.

The Riddler.

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 17 letters.

My 1, 3, 13, 17, 5, was one of the greatest of British philosophers and metaphysicians.
My 2, 9, 4, 3, 12, 13, 9, is an empire in Africa.
My 3, 4, 17, is a valuable tree.
My 4, 5, 8, 7, 16, 7, 12, is a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.
My 5, 16, 6, 3, 10, was a celebrated botanical painter, and was a friend of Linnaeus.
My 6, 1, 11, 11, 5, 9, is a genus of the [illegible] of order thirteenth.
My 7, 1, 10, 3, 6, was an able Spanish naval officer.
My 8, 5, 3, 4, 9, 5, was the name of four kings of England.
My 9, 6, 16, 5, is a county in Illinois.
My 10, 4, 3, 7, 16, is a delicate fish.
My 11, 6, 16, 3, 6, was the greatest of French actors.
My 12, 7, 3, 6, 13, 15, is a planet of the fifth class and order third.
My 13, 3, 6, 5, 16, 9, is a cape on the coast of the island of Sicily.
My 13, 6, 4, 6, 10, is a weight.
My 15, 5, 6, 4, 11, is the seat of love.
My 15, 4, 6, 10, 7, 12, was one of the greatest men of the declining age of Greece.
My 16, 7, 16, 11, 6, 4, was the patron of the Florentine reformation.
My 17, 6, 16, 3, was a Swedish naturalist, philosopher and traveller.
My whole is a distinguished poet.

Pine Woods, Natchitoches, La. LIZZIE J——.

CONGRESSIONAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 20 letters.

My 1, 5, 14, 16, 18, 19, 3, was a member of Congress in 1776.
My 2, 19, 14, 4, 5, was a member of Congress in 1779.
My 3, 2, 20, 13, 19, 20, was a member of Congress in 1778.
My 4, 7, 11, 2, 5, was a member of Congress in 1780.
My 5, 10, 20, 9, was a member of Congress in 1779.
My 6, 3, 14, 13, 9, 5, 16, 20, 1, was a member of Congress in 1781.
My 7, 6, 20, 13, 15, 3, 1, was a member of Congress in 1777.
My 8, 9, 16, 5, 3, 6, 20, 3, was a member of Congress in 1780.
My 9, 16, 1, 1, 6, 3, 12, 10, 20, was a member of Congress in 1780.
My 10, 9, 15, 13, was a member of Congress in 1776.
My 11, 19, 20, 19, 20, 1, was a member of Congress in 1781.
My 12, 6, 7, 4, 4, was a member of Congress in 1778.
My 13, 8, 6, 5, 16, 6, 20, was a member of Congress in 1787.
My 14, 10, 3, 4, 10, 6, was a member of Congress in 17[illegible].
My 15, 3, 1, 4, 6, 11, 16, 7, was a member of Congress in 1780.
My 16, 10, 5, 6, 4, 13, 9, was a member of Congress in 1778.
My 17, 7, 4, 11, 15, 3, 1, was a member of Congress in 1783.
My 18, 20, 3, 1, was a member of Congress in 1780.
My 19, 7, 7, 15, 20, 10, 19, 13, is a division of the United States settled in 1802.
My 20, 6, 13, 9, was a member of Congress in 1780.
My whole was an officer in the American Revolution.

S C O

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 29 letters.

My 1, 8, 23, 15, was one of the muses, mistress of history.
My 3, 7, 13, 29, 22, 10, was a youth beloved by Venus.
My 4, 13, 24, 8, is the most interesting city in the world.
My 5, 7, 11, 3, 16, 7, was a King of England.
My 6, 5, 14, 26, 18, 26, was a celebrated philosopher.
My 8, 20, 26, 27, 9, is a garden production.
My 10, 11, 27, 13, is much used in my whole.
My 14, 6, 11, 12, is what we should all do.
My 19, 4, 16, 7, is a division of a city.
My 22, 10, 3, 21, is a measure.
My 27, 25, 26, 3, 14, 3, is the name of a tribe of Indians.
My 28, 15, 4, 17, is a city in Ireland.
My whole is the name and location of an industrial establishment in the Southern States.

Lawrence, Mass. S. A. STORY.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

My first is a bird
That soars very high;
My second's a bone,
Growing under the thigh.

My whole is a flower,
That grows in the Spring;
And people do say
I'm a beautiful thing.

CARRIE.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There's hardly a person but asks for my first;
And my second's of use, from the best to the worst.
My whole is a mixture of romance and truth,
A companion much loved by age or by youth.

Trumansburg, N. Y. J. T. C.

RIDDLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The first and last of all extremes,
Of all extremes the greatest:
We were, and are, and shall forever be
What now we are, to all eternity.
We rule the world—by us it is divided—
None doth dispute our sway.
And yet long since has been decided
That we meet every day.
These two extremes by William Penn were given
To STREETS in Philadelphia now [illegible].

LUDOVICO.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A and T are in partnership. A advances the capital. The profits and expenses are equally shared between them; but T pays A 6 per cent. per annum of half the capital. The expenses are, clerk hire $140; store rent $60; fuel $20. They gain in trading the first year 8 per cent. of the capital invested. T's clear profits at the end of the year are $700. What is the amount of the capital invested?

J. W. S.

Meadville, Pa.

CONUNDRUMS.

☞ Why is the letter U a most uncertain letter? Ans.—Because it is always in doubt.

☞ Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? Ans.—They want carrying out.

☞ Why is a chicken that cannot hold up its head like the days following Sunday next? Ans.—Because it is week (weak) [illegible].

☞ Why is [illegible] never required? Ans.—Because it is not [illegible].

☞ Supposing a [illegible] could speak, what note would it utter? Ans.—A tomb's tone.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

GRAMMATICAL ENIGMA.—Frances Lightfoot Lee. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.—The Star Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave. BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.—William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. CHARADE.—Brigham Young. CHARADE.—Horse-man-ship. CHARADE.—Watch-chain. PROBLEM.—A has $60; B has $90; C has $75.

THE [illegible]

DEVOTED T[illegible]

VOLUME XXX[illegible]

Choice Poet[ry]

LOSSES.

[illegible]

—(*London*) *Athenæum.* FRANCES [illegible]

Pictures of [illegible]

CHARLOTTE DUHAM[EL]

OR,

THE LAST CHRYSANT[HEMUM]

TRANSLATED FOR THE SATURDAY [EVENING POST] FROM THE FRENCH,
BY CATHARINE H. B[illegible]

[illegible]